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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report details county and statewide trends in the well-being of Oklahoma's children. The statistical report is based on eight indicators of child well being: (1) economic distress; (2) percent low birthweight infants; (3) infant mortality rate; (4) births to teens; (5) child abuse and neglect rates; (6) child and teen death rate; (7) high school dropout rate; and (8) juvenile arrests. The report begins with acknowledgments and Kids Count resources available in Oklahoma. The findings of the study are presented in an overview. Statewide findings indicate that low birthweight infants, child abuse, and juvenile crime continue to worsen, compared to data from 10 years ago. Infant mortality, births to teens, and child death continue to improve, but improvement in rates on the first two benchmarks have slowed slightly. Child poverty continues to worsen. A separate chapter presents current statewide and county data for each of the benchmarks. Each benchmark is defined, state and county trends are presented, and racial differences are noted if present. The bulk of the report is comprised of county profiles, in which data for each of the indicators are presented graphically. Tables of county data for each indicator, methodology and sources, and a directory of Kids Count leaders are appended. (KDFB)

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RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO YOU

Leadership Class Members

Kids Count Leaders are available for group presentations and individual meetings. They are knowledgeable on the condition of Oklahoma's children and ways to empower citizens to make a positive difference. A directory of Kids Count Leaders is on page 75.

Child Watch

A Child Watch Tour takes a group of adults to see first hand the problems that children face. Using site visits, briefers, written materials and experiential activities, Child Watch creates a sense of urgency and a climate for change. This visitation program has been highly effective in strengthening the voice for children in Oklahoma and other states. Oklahoma Kids Count can provide technical assistance and training for conducting a Child Watch Tour in your community.

1997 Oklahoma Fact Book

An annual publication which reports on the well-being of children in Oklahoma.

Video

A film demonstrating what you can do to make Kids Count in your community.

Electronic Database

Data contained in the 1997 Oklahoma Fact Book is available through the ORIGINS Database housed at the Oklahoma Department of Commerce. To access via modem: (405)325-5883. In state WATTS and Washington, DC WATTS: 1-800-765-6552. For assistance in accessing ORIGINS: (405)325-2931.

National Databook

An annual publication which reports on the well-being of children in the United States. The book is free and available through: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, 1-800-222-1099.

For more information about resources and materials from Oklahoma Kids Count contact:

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Talking Points

There are brief statements highlighted on each of the eight benchmark topic pages. The statements are designed to
1) link the implications of the eight indicators,
2) personalize the information, and
3) facilitate sharing the Oklahoma Kids Count data.
Created in a sound bite format, the Talking Points are useful for public speaking.

Child Population

A spreadsheet featuring information on Oklahoma's child population is on pages 58 and 59. This county-by-county age breakdown includes census results from 1980 and 1990 and a 1994 population estimate from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Directory of Kids Count Leaders

Oklahoma Kids Count Leaders are trained in the area of legislative and grass roots advocacy, communicating with the media and community organizing. The directory lists the Leaders alphabetically by five state areas and includes contact information.

1997 Factbook Focus

One of the benchmark topics in this publication focuses on Economic Distress. Four economic factors are combined to provide a comprehensive picture of a county's economic status. The purpose of the section on Economic Distress is to link the concerns of children living in poverty and overall state economic development.

Response Card

Many of the special features in the Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook '97 were included in response to feedback from members of the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA). The postage-paid Response Card located in the back of this publication is available for comments.

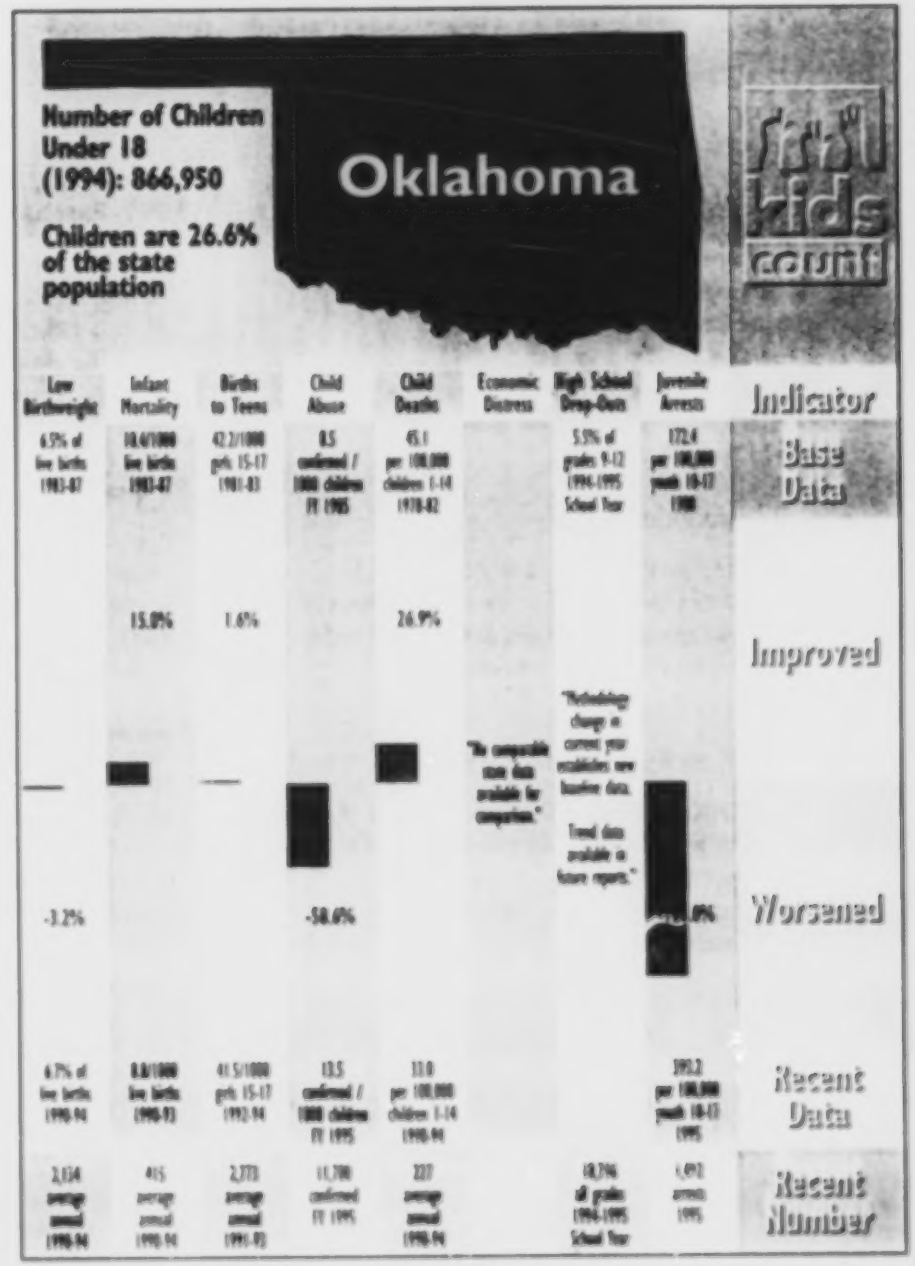
Membership Opportunity

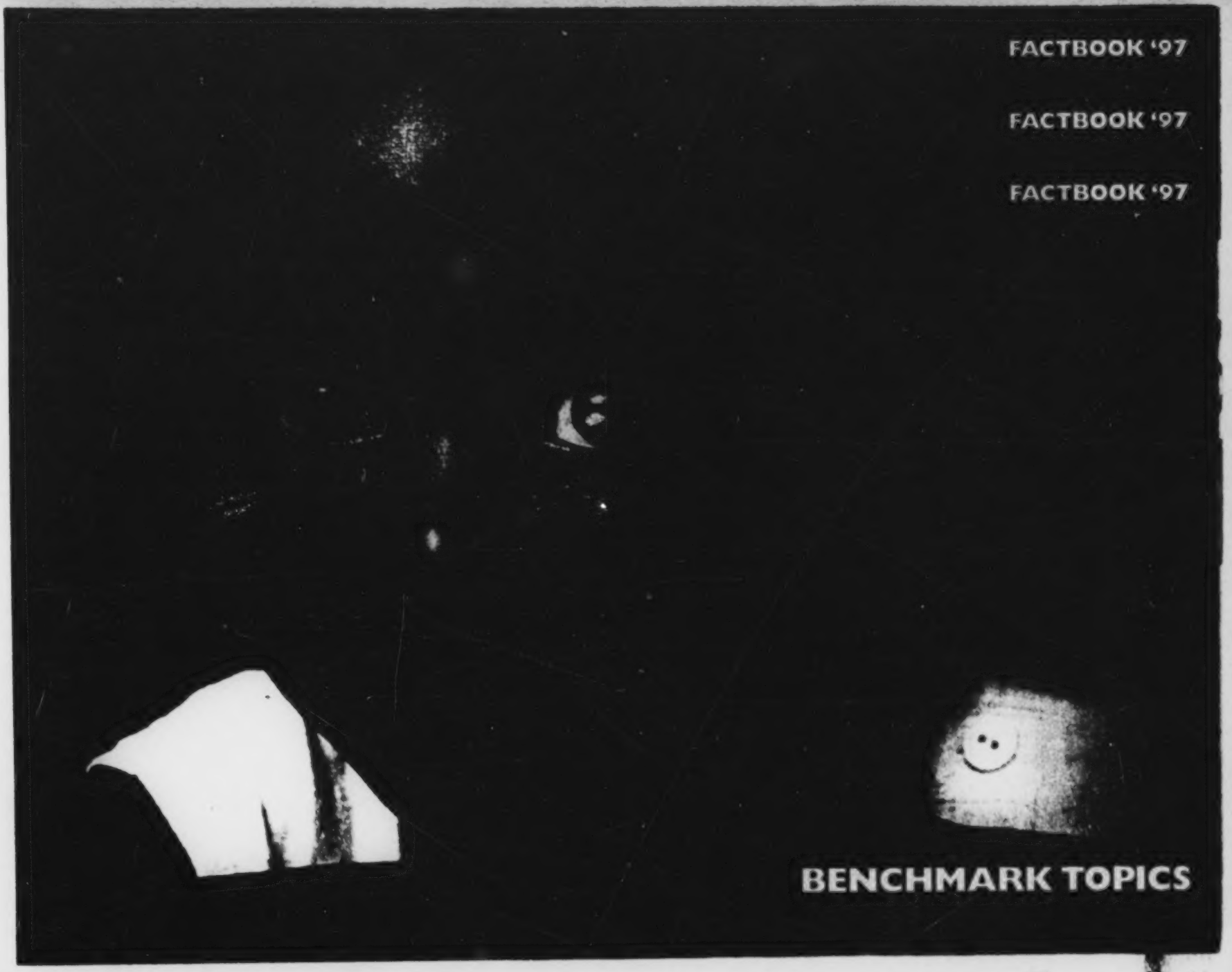
The Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook '97 is made possible in part by the support of members of the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA). If you are not a member of OICA but find this book useful, we encourage you to become a member today. Send $25 along with your name and contact information to: OICA, 420 NW 13th, Suite 101, Oklahoma City, OK 73103.

FINDINGS

The number of Oklahoma children continues to grow. In spite of a decrease in Oklahoma's child population between 1980 and 1990, the most recent count (1994) reveals that twelve thousand more children live, play, work and go to school in Oklahoma communities than did in 1980. Today, almost eight hundred sixty-seven thousand (866,950) children comprise more than a quarter (26.6%) of the state's population.

There is little in this 1997 OKLAHOMA KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK to suggest much improved for these children this year. Three benchmarks (low birthweight infants, child abuse and juvenile crime) continued to worsen when compared to data from a decade ago. All three worsened further during the most recent year. Three other benchmarks (infant mortality, births to teens and child death) continued to improve over the comparable decade-old data. However, improvement in two (infant mortality and births to teens) slowed slightly over the prior year, while only one (child death) maintained its steady improvement. Changes in data used by Oklahoma to measure high school drop-outs prevent comparison to the earlier information. No new data for child poverty is displayed since updates are not available for each county. Census estimates indicate child poverty statewide continues to worsen.




FACTBOOK '97
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BENCHMARK TOPICS

The 1997 OKLAHOMA KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK divides Oklahoma's seventy-seven counties into five clusters with similar conditions based on four economic factors:

Child Poverty Rates (1990 Census) —
the best measure of the presence of very poor children in a community

Per Capita Personal Income (1994) —
the most current measure of income levels of people in a community

Percent of Children on Welfare (FY 1994) —
the most current measure of children required to survive on inadequate resources

Unemployment Rates (1994) —
the best measure of people's ability to improve economic conditions through work

Taken together, these factors provide a comprehensive picture of a county's economic status in a manner which can be ranked, grouped into clusters, updated and tracked from year to year. Each county is ranked on each of the four factors. The four individual county rankings are combined into a "Deprivation Index" in which the lower the number, the wealthier the county.

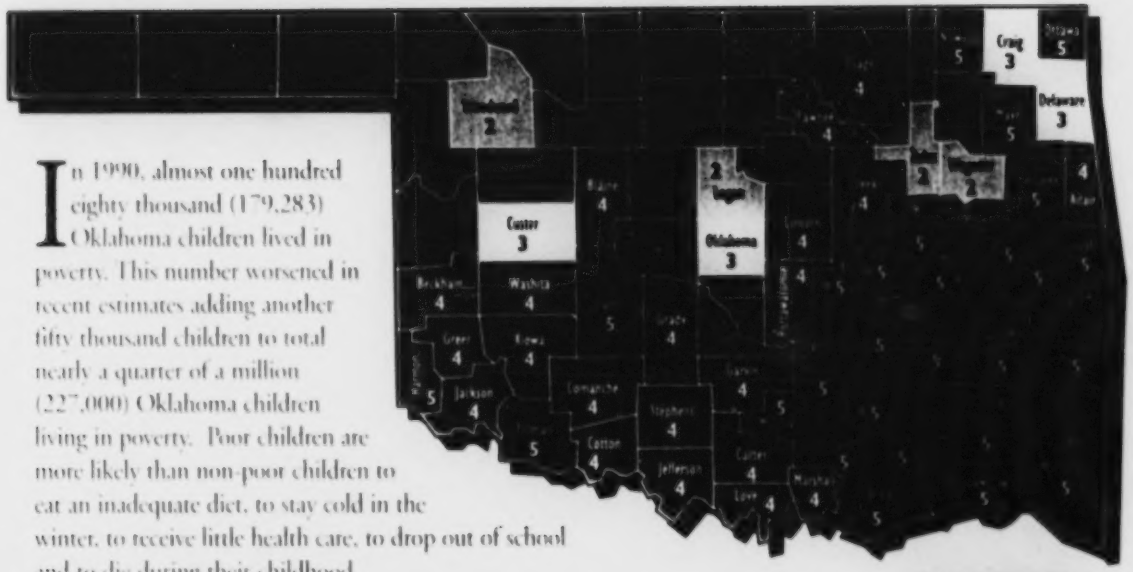
Each county was ranked again according to its "Deprivation Index" and grouped into one of the following five economic clusters. Each cluster is composed of approximately twenty percent (20%) of the state's population:

Cluster 1:	Wealthiest	Deprivation Index Range:	21 - 85
Cluster 2:	Wealthier	Deprivation Index Range:	104 - 118
Cluster 3:	Middle	Deprivation Index Range:	122 - 130
Cluster 4:	Poorer	Deprivation Index Range:	133 - 179
Cluster 5:	Poorest	Deprivation Index Range:	181 - 293

These five clusters illustrate the diverse economic environments in which Oklahoma children live. Oklahoma's wealthiest counties are primarily concentrated in the northwestern corner of the state, while the poorest counties are primarily concentrated in the southeastern corner.

The profiles of the five clusters reveal clear patterns in Oklahoma's economic landscape. Children in Oklahoma's poorest counties are more than twice as likely to be poor and almost three times as likely to be on welfare as children in the state's wealthiest counties. Poverty is harder to escape. Incomes plummet and unemployment rates more than double.

COMPARING PROFILES: Oklahoma Economic Clusters						
Total Population (1994)	3,258,180	617,240	672,790	695,830	628,380	643,920
Child Population (1994)	866,950	163,780	178,500	180,940	172,610	171,380
# of Poor Children (90 Census)	179,283	21,387	30,560	36,661	38,269	52,486
% of Children Living in Poverty (90 Census)	21.7%	13.6%	17.8%	21.0%	22.8%	31.4%
Per Capita Income (1994)	$17,618	$17,771	$20,816	$19,823	$15,179	$14,084
# of Child AFDC Recipients (FY 1994)	87,352	8,289	15,650	24,571	16,482	22,360
% of Children Receiving AFDC (FY 1994)	10.1%	5.1%	8.8%	13.6%	9.5%	13.0%
Unemployment Rate, Average of Counties (1994)	5.8 (state rate)	3.8	6.0	4.9	5.9	8.8



In 1990, almost one hundred eighty thousand (179,283) Oklahoma children lived in poverty. This number worsened in recent estimates adding another fifty thousand children to total nearly a quarter of a million (227,000) Oklahoma children living in poverty. Poor children are more likely than non-poor children to eat an inadequate diet, to stay cold in the winter, to receive little health care, to drop out of school and to die during their childhood.

A county's "Deprivation Index" is developed by ranking its child poverty rate, percent of children receiving Aid To Families with Dependent Children, level of personal income and unemployment rate. The worst "Deprivation Index" (293) is found in Choctaw County; the best (21) is in Beaver County.

Children in Oklahoma's poorest cluster of counties are more than twice as likely to be poor (31.4% vs. 13.6%) and almost three times as likely to be on welfare (13.0% vs. 5.1%) as children in the state's wealthiest cluster of counties. Incomes plummet ($14,084 vs. $17,771) and unemployment rates more than double (8.8 vs 3.8).

In FY 1995, nearly ninety thousand (87,352) Oklahoma children, more than ten percent (10.1%) of the child population, had to depend on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) for basic needs. About half (49.1%) were White.

• Counties with 10 worst economic environments for children

1. Choctaw County
2. Hughes County
3. Pushmataha County
4. McCurtain County
5. Latimer County
6. Seminole County
7. Okfuskee County
8. Okmulgee County
9. McIntosh County
10. Coal County

African American children, American Indian children and children of Hispanic origin are more than twice as likely to be poor than White children.

Compared to the nation as a whole, Oklahoma's personal income and unemployment rates are both low. Per Capita Personal Income for 1994 ($17,610) is about eighty percent (80.7%) of the national amount ($21,809) and the Unemployment Rate for 1994 (5.8%) is just under the national rate (6.1%).

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Each year more than thirty-one hundred (3,134 annual average) Oklahoma babies are born too small, frequently resulting in death or serious health or developmental problems.

During this past year the proportion of Oklahoma babies born too small slowly continued to worsen (from 6.6% to 6.7%), with comparable rates also worsening in the majority (49 of 77) of Oklahoma counties.

A higher proportion (6.7%) of Oklahoma babies are born too small today than were in the mid-1980's (6.5%), with such rates also worsening in the majority (42 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same period.

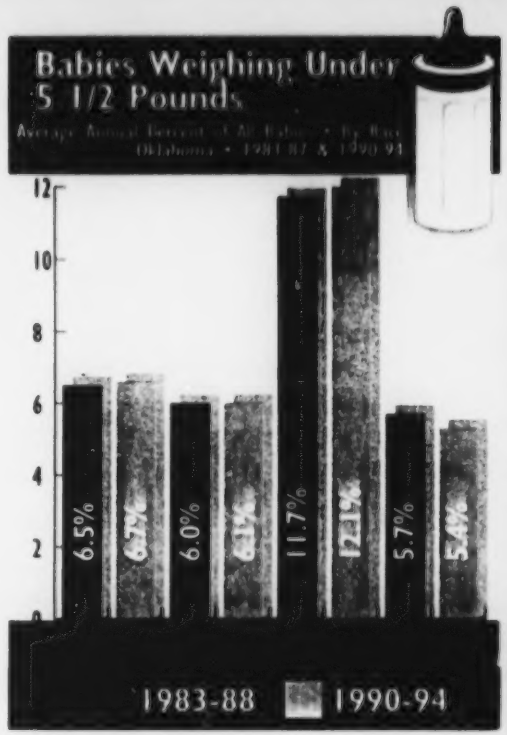
The highest low birthweight rate (10.3%) is found in Choctaw County; the lowest (3.8%) is in Dewey County.

At school age, children born at low birthweight are more likely than children of normal birthweight to have mild learning disabilities, attention disorders, developmental impairments and breathing problems, such as asthma.

A pregnant woman's poor health habits such as cigarette smoking, use of alcohol and other drugs, and inadequate diet can be a direct link to infants born with low birthweight. In fact, cigarette smoking is the single largest modifiable risk factor for low birthweight and infant mortality.

Early prenatal care could uncover manageable conditions and/or treatable diseases which could affect both the baby's life and that of the mother.

Full-term prenatal care services typically cost $800.00 in Oklahoma. More than $15,000 is expended on one infant's treatment in a neonatal intensive care unit.



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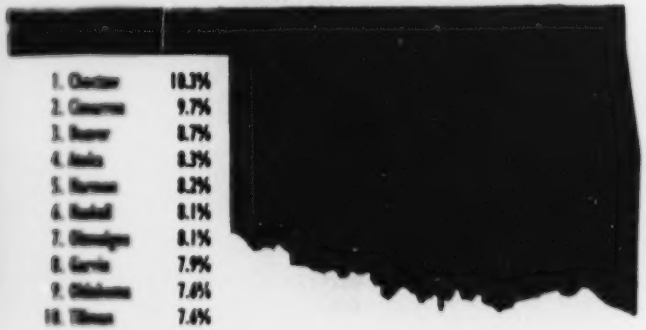
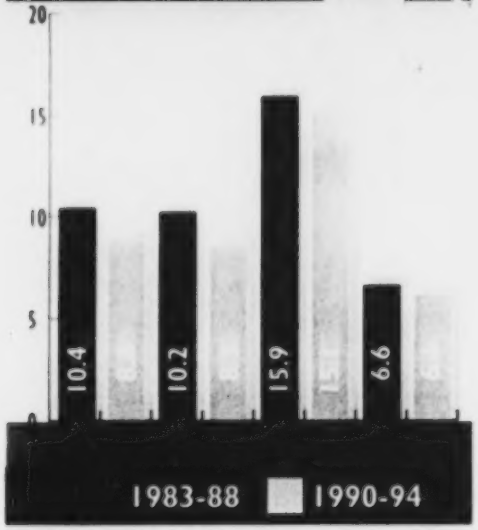
COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES 1990-1994



The low birthweight rate for Black infants (12.1%) nearly doubles the rate for White infants (6.1%).

While early prenatal care is known to improve these rates, only about half (53.9%) of Oklahoma's babies were born to mothers who received the recommended level of prenatal care.

Infant Deaths



Each year more than four hundred (415 annual average) Oklahoma babies do not live to see their first birthday; instead they die from health problems, birth complications, birth defects, poverty, living conditions, injuries, inadequate care, infections, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, and more.

Even though the rate of infants dying in their first year of life in Oklahoma remained the same (8.8 deaths per 1,000 live births) during this past year, rates worsened in the majority (45 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same year.

Today proportionately fewer (8.8 per 1,000) Oklahoma babies die in their first year of life than did in the mid-1980's (10.4 per 1,000), with such rates also improving in the large majority (56 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same period.

The highest infant death rate (25.0 per 1,000) is found in Roger Mills County; the lowest (2.9 per 1,000) is in Tillman County.

The death rate for African American infants (15.1 per 1,000) worsened during the most recent year and is more than eighty percent higher than the rate for White infants (8.3 per 1,000).

Oklahoma's infant mortality ranking relative to other states slipped from 29th to 33rd during the most recent year (1993) measured.

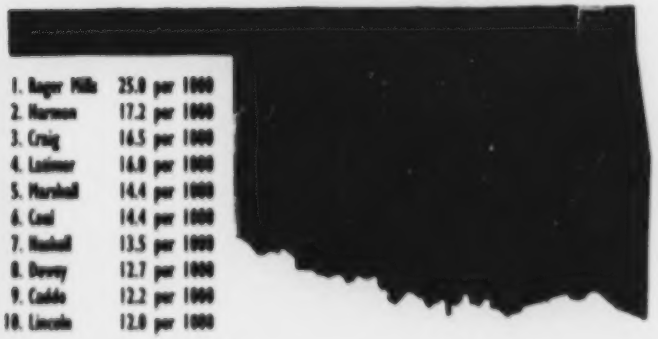
According to the World Health Organization, the infant mortality rate reflects the effectiveness of economic, social and health care measures. It is often regarded as an indicator of a community's overall quality of life.

Reducing infant mortality requires not only providing education, nutrition services and appropriate healthcare, but also reducing risk factors such as smoking, drinking and drug use during pregnancy - as well as alleviating poverty.

Low birthweight and infant mortality are related. The infant mortality rate can be predicted with reasonable accuracy from the proportion of babies with low birthweights.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF INFANT MORTALITY

1990-1991



1. Roger Mills	25.0 per 1000
2. Harmon	17.2 per 1000
3. Craig	16.5 per 1000
4. Latimer	16.0 per 1000
5. Marshall	14.4 per 1000
6. Coal	14.4 per 1000
7. Haskell	13.5 per 1000
8. Dewey	12.7 per 1000
9. Caddo	12.2 per 1000
10. Lincoln	12.0 per 1000

In 1994, nearly three thousand (2,973) Oklahoma children (under age 18) had babies; one hundred fifty-five Oklahoma mothers were only twelve, thirteen or fourteen years old. Each young mother is more likely to be poor, to be a victim of physical violence, to have another child before reaching adulthood and is more likely to drop out of school than others her age.

Rates of births to Oklahoma teens remained virtually unchanged (from 41.3 to 41.5 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) during the past year. The number of Oklahoma counties (38 of 77) with teen birth rates which improved during the year tied with the number which worsened.

While only slight progress (41.5 per 1,000) has been made from the high Oklahoma teen birth rates of the early 1980's (42.2 per 1,000), comparable rates in the counties improved in most (49 of 77) Oklahoma counties during the same period of time.

The highest teen birth rate (78.1 per 1,000) is found in Harmon County; the lowest (9.1 per 1,000) is in Grant County.

Two-thirds (66.7%) of Oklahoma teen mothers are White.

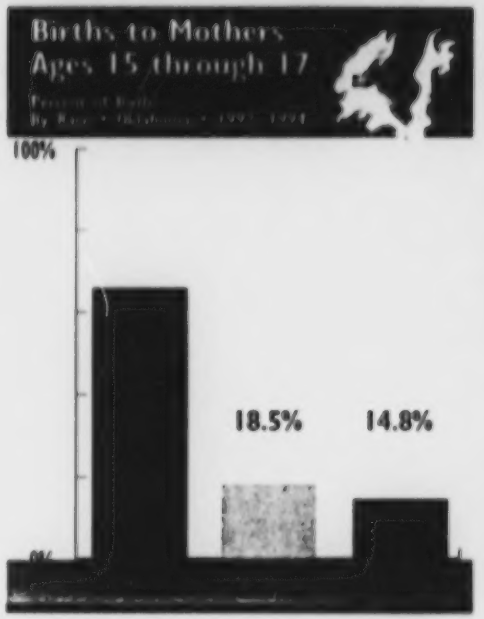
Oklahoma's teen childbearing ranking relative to other states has worsened over the last decade and was an unimpressive 34th during the most recent year (1994) measured.

Almost 50% of Oklahoma women who first gave birth at age 17 or younger will not have completed high school by the time they are out of their teens. They are three times more likely to be living in poverty and nearly four times more likely to experience physical violence during the 12 months preceding birth than females who waited until age 20 or later to have their first child.

Where a father's age was indicated on birth certificates of babies born to teen mothers (age 19 and younger) in 1994, nearly two-thirds (66 percent) are adult males, age 20 and older.

There is a direct relationship between sexual abuse, early sexual activity and teen pregnancy. In two major studies, over 60 percent of teen mothers reported that they had been sexually abused as children.

For every dollar spent on teen pregnancy, only 2 cents are spent on primary prevention.



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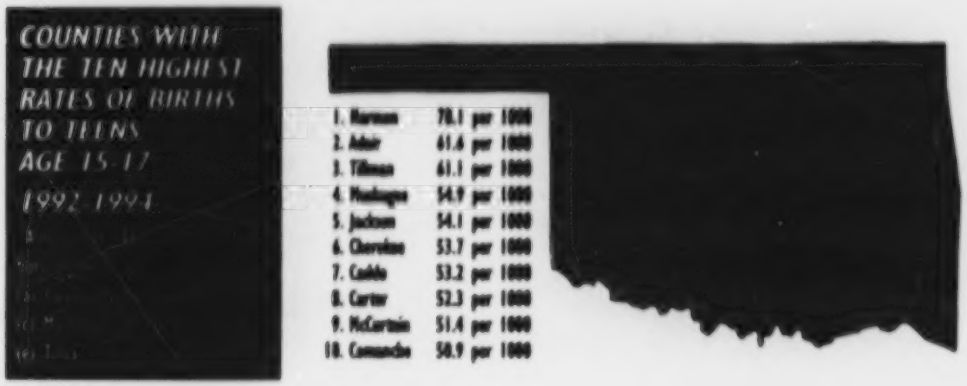

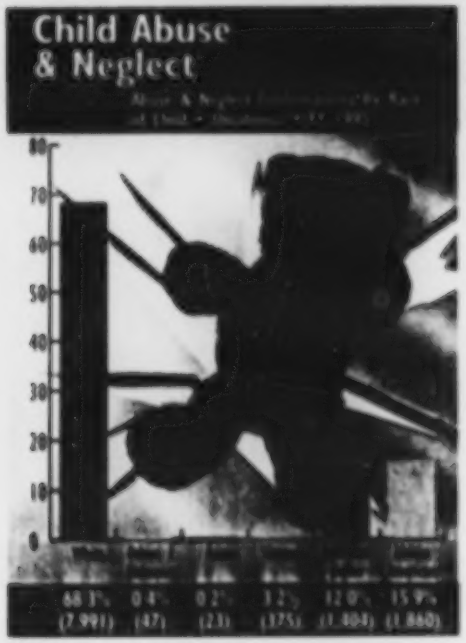

Abuse and neglect allegations reported to the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) during FY 1994 and FY 1995 reflect the most significant increases in the last decade.

Continuing the steady increase from the mid-1980's, DHS again this year investigated and confirmed record high numbers of the allegations. Close to twelve thousand (11,780) of the nearly forty thousand (39,831) incidents investigated were found to be actual abuse and/or neglect, creating the potential for long term developmental, mental and physical injury or death for its child victims.

During this past year the proportion of Oklahoma child abuse and/or neglect actually confirmed continued to worsen to a record high (from 12.8 to 13.5 per 1,000 children in the community), with comparable rates also worsening in the majority (45 of 77) of Oklahoma counties.

A higher proportion (13.5 per 1,000) of children are confirmed to be child abuse and/or neglect victims than were in the mid-1980's (8.5 per 1,000), with such rates also worsening in the vast majority (60 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same period.

The highest proportion of the children confirmed to be victims of child abuse and/or neglect (43.7 per 1,000) is found in Garvin County; the lowest (0.9 per 1,000) is in Ellis County.

A total of thirty-four children died from child abuse and/or neglect in FY 1995. Among the dead were seventeen girls and seventeen boys of all races ranging in age from one day to sixteen years old.

Child abuse and neglect can result in many physical and mental health problems in children, such as mental and behavioral disorders, delayed development, permanent disability, poor academic performance, delinquency, depression, alcoholism, substance abuse, deviant sexual behavior, suicide, teen pregnancy, and domestic and criminal violence.

Most children are abused by their own parents, another family figure, or someone else the child knows.

Research indicates that victims of child abuse are at higher risk of abusing their own children when they become parents.

There are enormous economic consequences of child abuse and neglect, including cost of foster care, court services, counseling, specialized education, and medical care.

Approximately every 58 minutes there is a confirmed case of child abuse and/or neglect in Oklahoma.

While non-White children make up less than one-fourth (24.0%) of the child population, they make up almost one-third (31.7%) of the population of abused and neglected children.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF CONFIRMED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT - FY 1995

1. Garvin 78.1 per 1000
2. Mayes 61.6 per 1000
3. Woods 61.1 per 1000
4. LeFlore 54.9 per 1000
5. Pittsburg 54.1 per 1000
6. Sequoyah 54.1 per 1000
7. Coal 53.7 per 1000
8. Haskell 53.3 per 1000
9. Pottawatomie 51.4 per 1000
10. Washington 50.9 per 1000

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About fifty (50.2) of every 100,000 Oklahoma children and youth from the ages of 1 through 19, or just under five hundred (465) children, die each year.

Even though the rate of death among Oklahoma children from the ages of 1 through 14 improved slightly (from 33.7 to 33.0 per 100,000) this past year, rates worsened in a small majority (40 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same year.

Today proportionately fewer (33.0 per 100,000) children from the ages of 1 through 14 die than did in the early 1980's (45.1 per 100,000), with such rates also improving in the majority (54 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same period.

According to the Oklahoma Safe Kids Coalition, in Oklahoma and nationally, unintentional injury is the leading killer of children over age one, claiming more lives than all diseases in children combined.

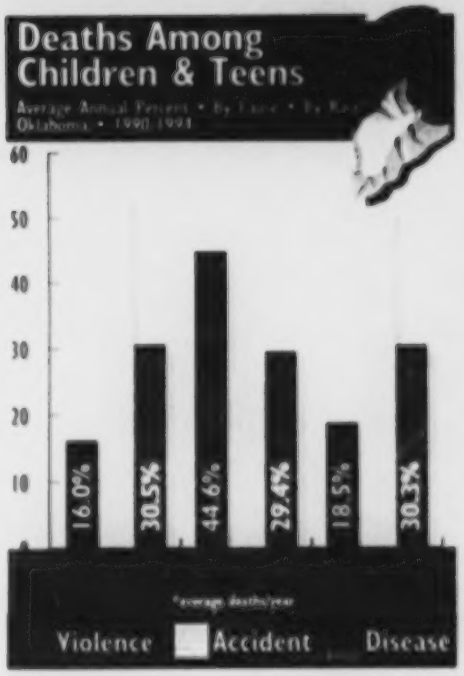
Minority children are more likely to lack health insurance, have more difficulty obtaining appropriate and necessary medical care, have lower incomes creating significant financial barriers to care, are more likely to receive care in hospital emergency rooms and are less likely to receive lifesaving preventive services.

Low-income families are less likely to use safety devices due to a lack of money, lack of transportation to obtain safety devices and/or a lack of control over housing conditions.

Death by firearms is the major method used in youth suicide.

The worst rate of death for children from the ages of 1 through 14 (100.3 per 100,000) is found in Choctaw County; the best (0.0 per 100,000) is in three Oklahoma counties (Beaver, Dewey and Greer).

Overall, Oklahoma children and teens are more likely to die of accidents (49.8%) than diseases (30.3%) or violence (19.8%).



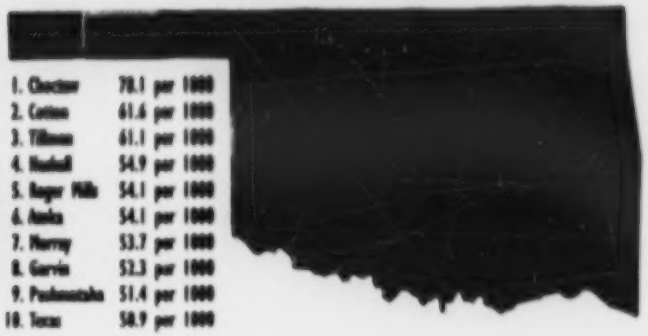
Violence among teens from the ages of 15 through 19 is common with more than one-fourth (28.7%) of all teen deaths resulting from violence, two thirds (66.7%) if the teen is African American.

An average of almost forty (38.2) Oklahomans under age 20 commit suicide each year.

Even with improved death rates, Oklahoma's rates relative to other states for the most recent year on record (1993) are among the worst (44th in child death, 40th in teen death) in the nation.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST CHILD DEATH RATES 1990-1993

1. Choctaw	78.1 per 1000
2. Cotton	61.6 per 1000
3. Tillman	61.1 per 1000
4. Haskell	54.9 per 1000
5. Roger Mills	54.1 per 1000
6. Alfalfa	54.1 per 1000
7. Murray	53.7 per 1000
8. Garvin	52.3 per 1000
9. Pushmataha	51.4 per 1000
10. Texas	50.9 per 1000



About 2 in 10 students in Oklahoma who start high school as freshmen do not earn a high school diploma, with most dropping out in the tenth grade.

Family factors which may place students at risk of dropping out include, low-income, parents who have little formal education, or parents who started the family as teens.

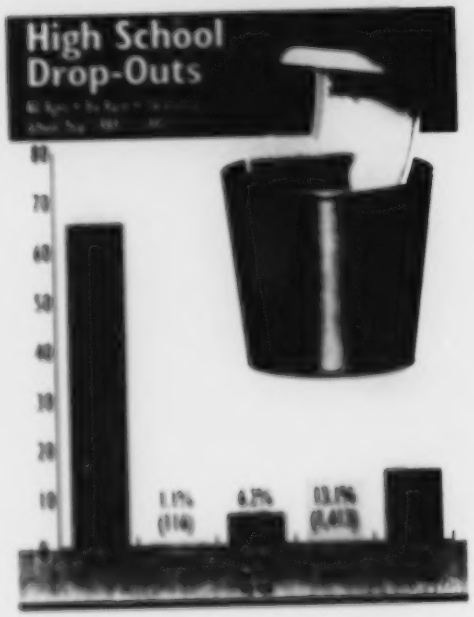
Students who perform poorly in school, have behavior or substance abuse problems, and whose parents never completed high school are more likely to drop out than their peers.

In 1995, a majority of Oklahoma inmates were high school dropouts.

During the most recent year on record (school year 1994-95) nearly eleven thousand (10,796) Oklahoma children under age 19 quit school without graduating. These youth will face the consequences of being under-educated including poverty, adverse health risks, high rates of substance abuse, little employment opportunity, poor earning ability and the possibility of a lifetime of financial dependence.

Changes in Oklahoma's methodology for calculating drop-out rates prevent comparisons to earlier years.

The worst drop-out rate (8.8%) is found in Delaware County; the best (0.0%) is in Dewey County.



Today nearly as many girls (46.2% of all drop-outs) as boys (53.8% of all drop-outs) fail to finish high school.

While non-White children make up less than one-fourth (24.0%) of the child population, they make up more than one-third (34.5%) of all drop-outs.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST DROP-OUT RATES 1994/1995 SCHOOL YEAR

[illegible] CRIME ARRESTS

Numerous recent studies indicate that prevention efforts are more cost effective at reducing crime than incarceration.

Victims of child abuse and neglect are more likely than others to be arrested for delinquent behavior, adult criminality, crimes of violence and prostitution.

Girls who are abused and neglected in childhood are 77 percent more likely to be arrested as juveniles.

The rise in handgun use has dramatically increased the lethality of youth violence.

In 1995, nearly fifteen hundred (1,492) Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 were arrested for violent crimes (homicide, forcible rape, robbery or aggravated assault).

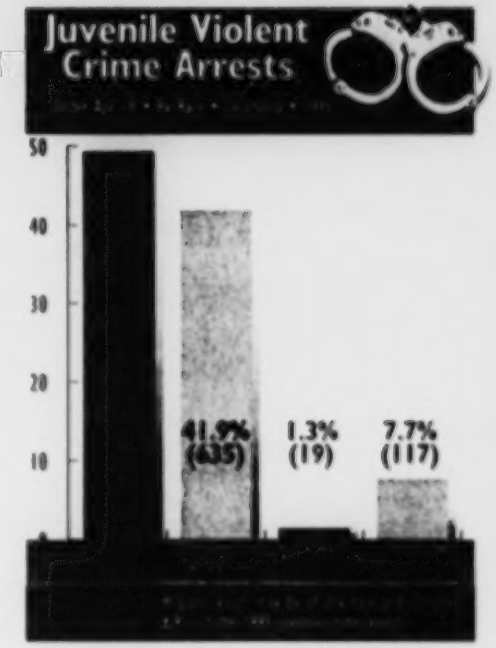
During this past year the proportion of Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 arrested for violent crimes continued to worsen to a record high (from 355.4 to 393.2 per 100,000), with comparable rates also worsening in a few more (36 of 77) Oklahoma counties than those that recorded improvement (33 of 77) during the same year.

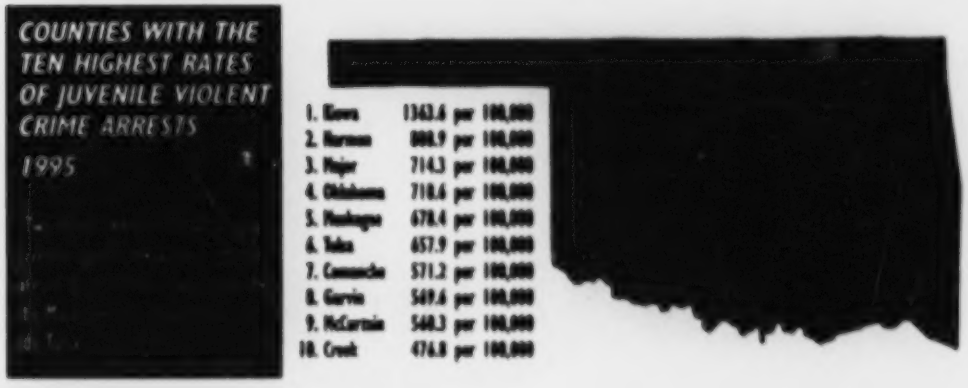
This year more than double the proportion (393.2 per 100,000) of Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 were arrested for violent crimes than were in 1980 (172.4 per 100,000), with such rates also worsening in a majority (50 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same period.

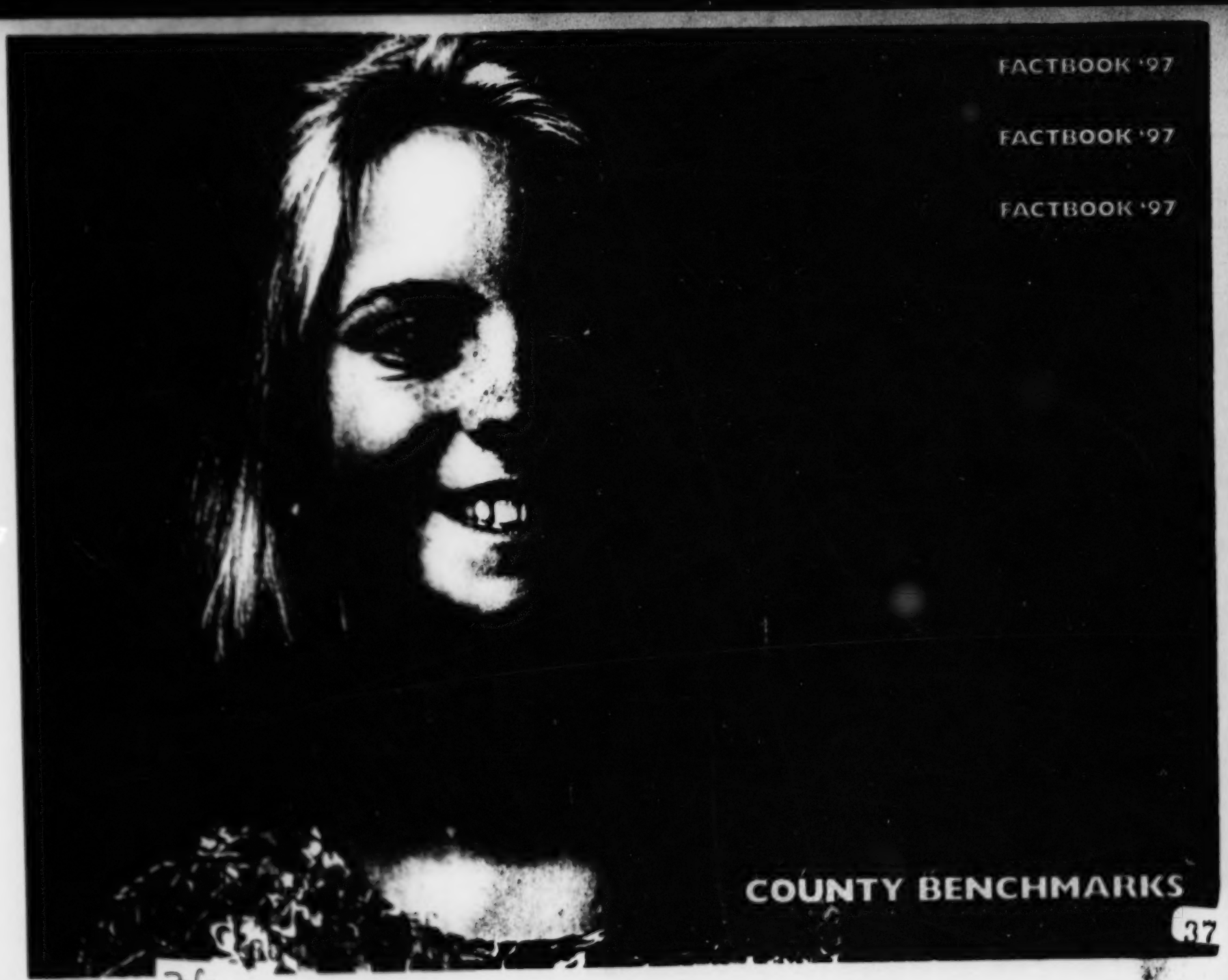
The highest proportion of youths from the ages of 10 through 17 (1,363.6 per 100,000) arrested for violent crimes is found in Kiowa County; the lowest (0.0 per 100,000) is in thirteen Oklahoma counties (Alfalfa, Atoka, Beaver, Cimarron, Coal, Ellis, Grant, Harper, Haskell, Jefferson, Johnston, Rogers and Woods).

While non-White children make up less than one-fourth (24.0%) of the child population, they make up more than half (50.9 %) of the arrests of children under age eighteen for violent crimes.

Based on the latest figures available (1995) Oklahoma's rate of arresting young people for violent crimes continues to remain well below the corresponding national rate of 506 arrests for every 100,000 youths from the ages of 10 through 17.




COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS
1995
1. Kiowa 1363.6 per 100,000
2. Harmon 888.9 per 100,000
3. Major 714.3 per 100,000
4. Oklahoma 718.6 per 100,000
5. Muskogee 678.4 per 100,000
6. Tulsa 657.9 per 100,000
7. Comanche 571.2 per 100,000
8. Garvin 549.6 per 100,000
9. McCurtain 548.3 per 100,000
10. Creek 476.8 per 100,000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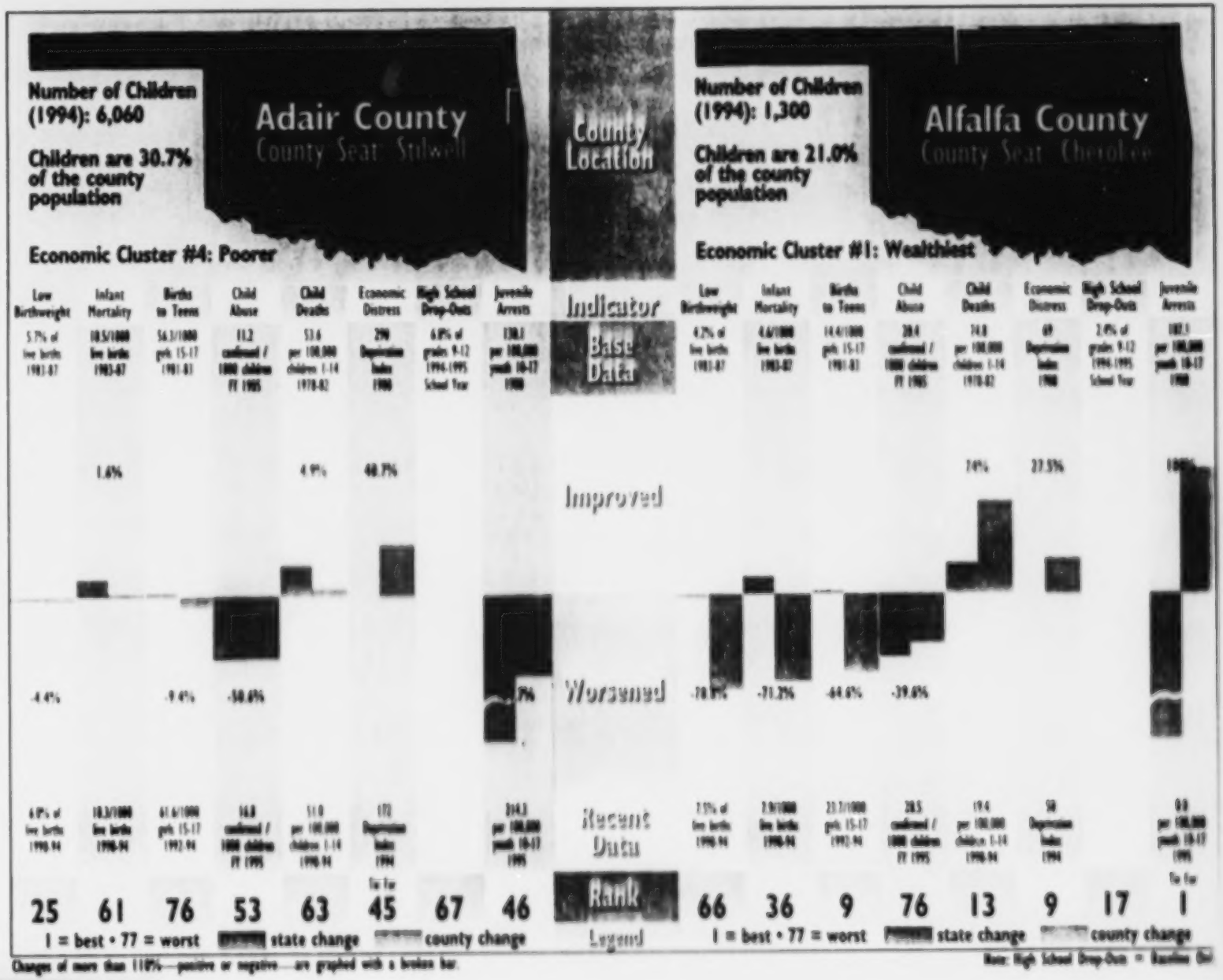
FACTBOOK '97
COUNTY BENCHMARKS
37



kids count

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Dat

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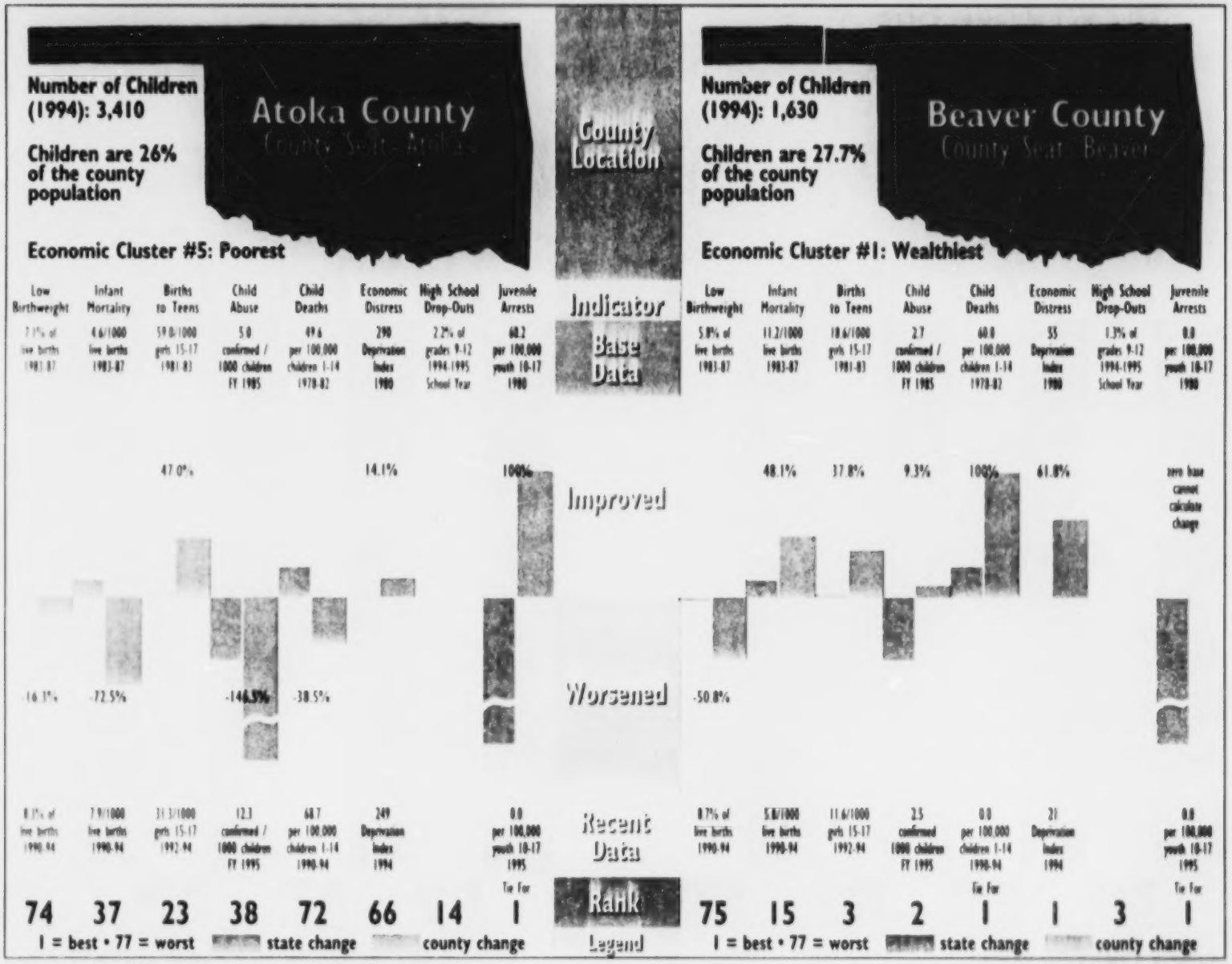
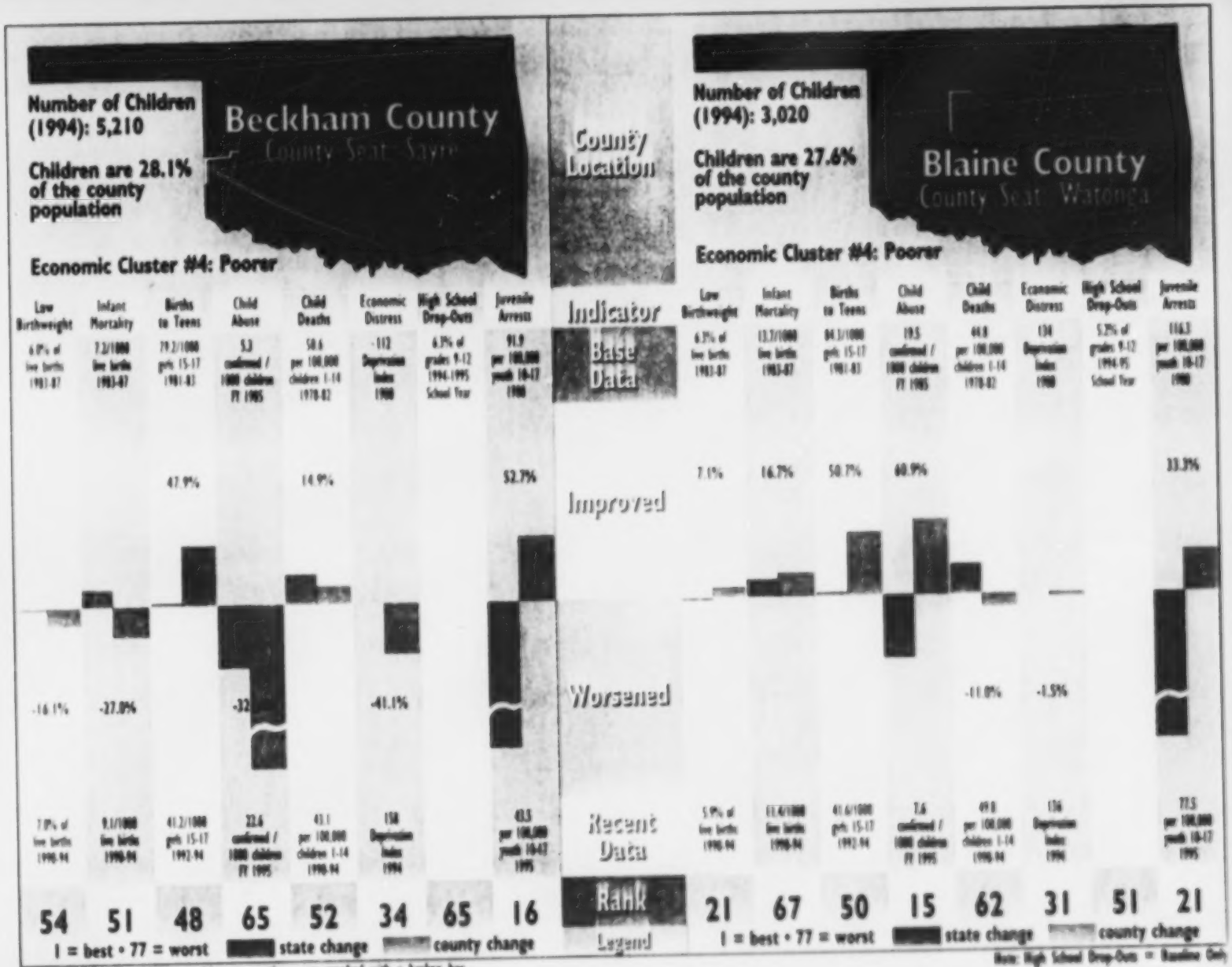
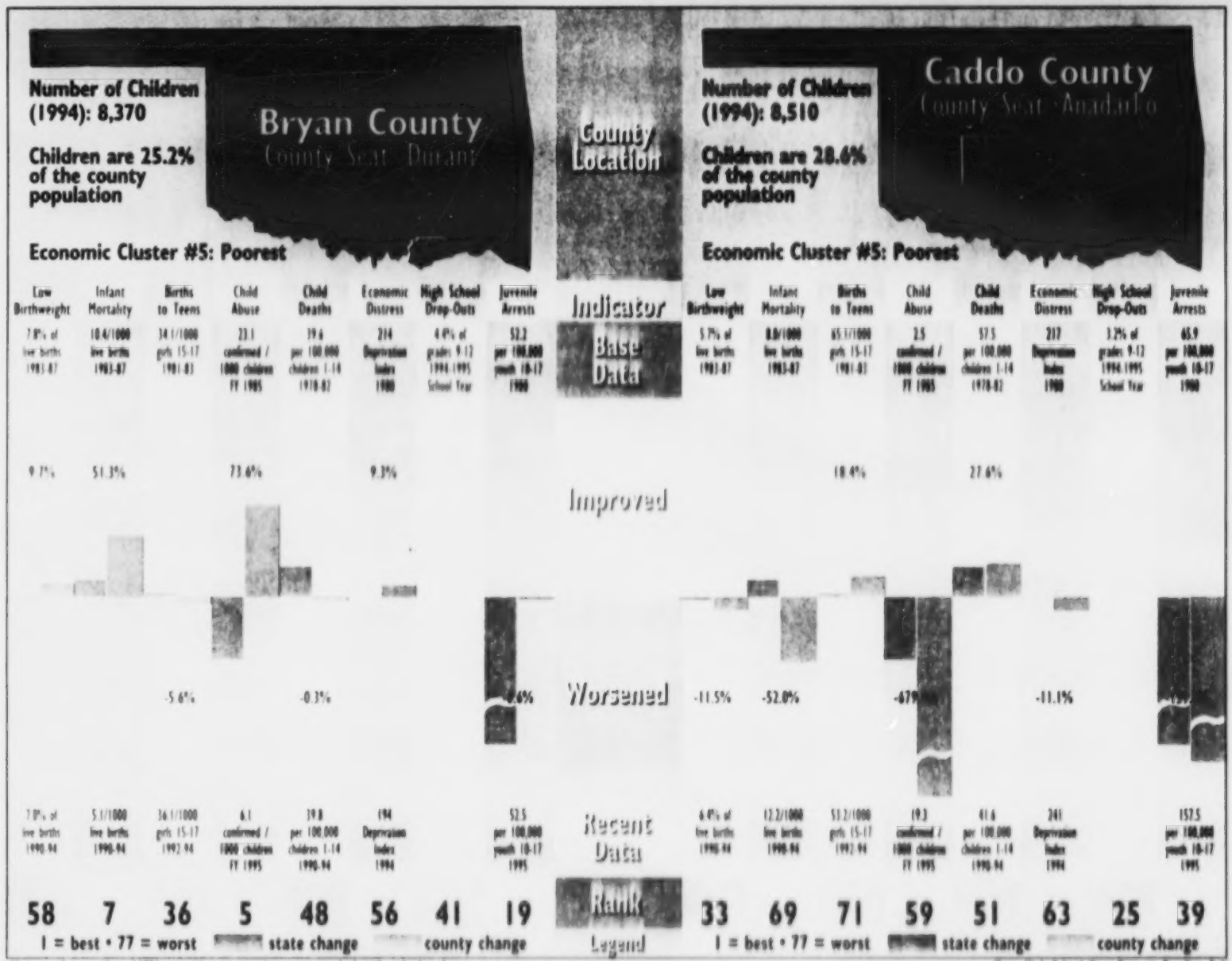
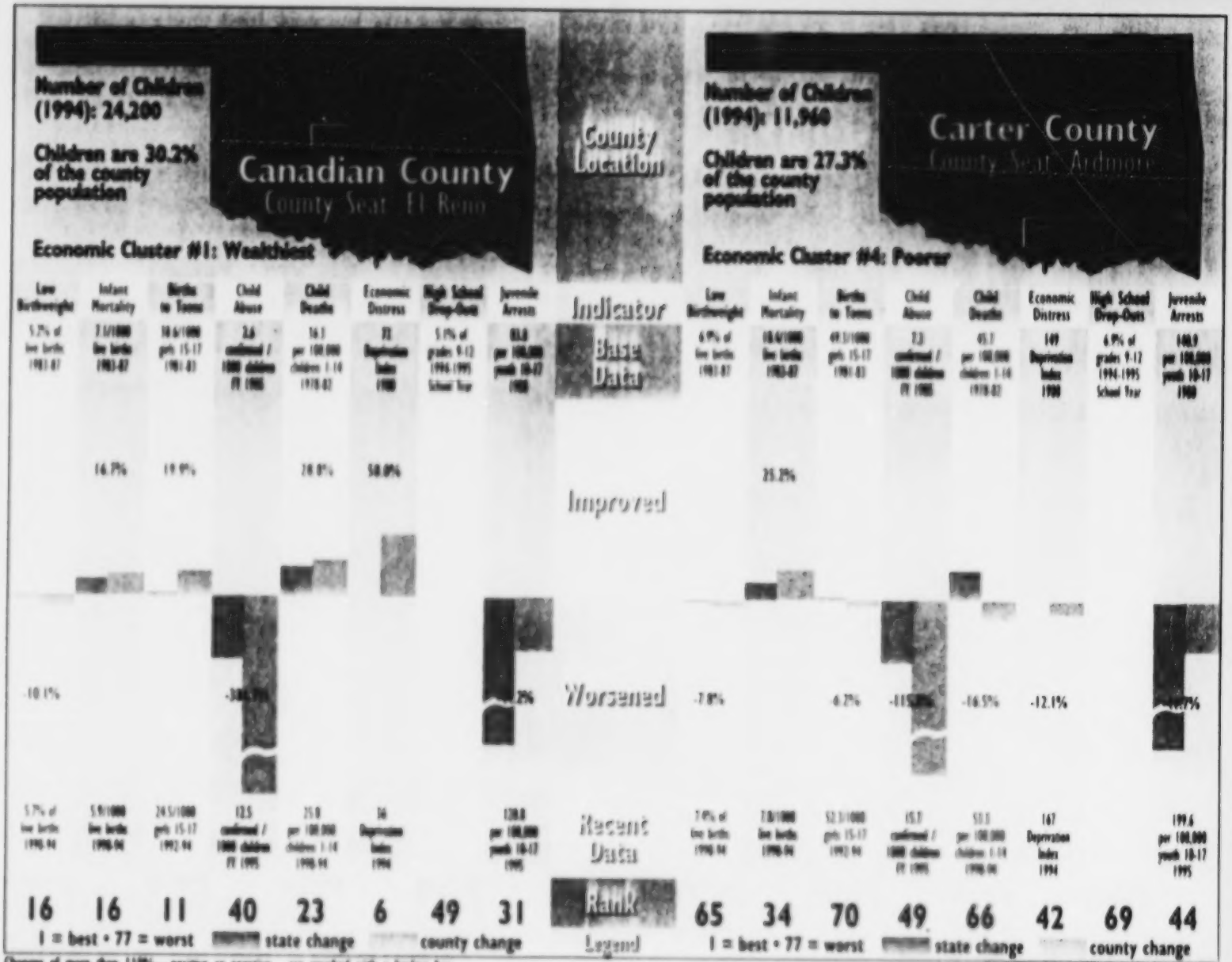

Number of Children (1994): 3,410
Children are 26% of the county population
Atoka County
County Seat: Atoka
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest
County Location
Indicator
Base Data
Improved
Worsened
Recent Data
Rank
Legend
1 = best • 77 = worst
state change
county change
Number of Children (1994): 1,630
Children are 27.7% of the county population
Beaver County
County Seat: Beaver
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest
Low Birthweight
Infant Mortality
Births to Teens
Child Abuse
Child Deaths
Economic Distress
High School Drop-Outs
Juvenile Arrests
7.1% of live births 1981-87
4.6/1000 live births 1983-87
59.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
5.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
49.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
290 Deprivation Index 1980
2.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
60.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
47.0%
14.1%
100%
-16.3%
-72.5%
-146.3%
-38.5%
8.1% of live births 1990-94
7.9/1000 live births 1990-94
31.3/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94
12.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995
68.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94
249 Deprivation Index 1994
0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Tie For
74
37
23
38
72
66
14
1
5.0% of live births 1983-87
11.2/1000 live births 1983-87
10.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
2.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
60.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
55 Deprivation Index 1980
1.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
48.1%
37.8%
9.3%
100%
61.8%
zero base cannot calculate change
-50.8%
8.7% of live births 1990-94
5.8/1000 live births 1990-94
11.6/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94
2.5 confirmed 1000 children FY 1995
0.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94
21 Deprivation Index 1994
0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Tie For
75
15
3
2
1
1
3
1
1 = best • 77 = worst
state change
county change
Changes of more than 110% —positive or negative— are graphed with a broken bar.
Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only
kids count



kids count

Oklahoma '97


Bryan County
County Seat: Durant
Number of Children (1994): 8,370
Children are 25.2% of the county population
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest
County Location
Caddo County
County Seat: Anadarko
Number of Children (1994): 8,510
Children are 28.6% of the county population
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest
Low Birthweight
Infant Mortality
Births to Teens
Child Abuse
Child Deaths
Economic Distress
High School Drop-Outs
Juvenile Arrests
Indicator
Base Data
7.8% of live births 1981-87
10.4/1000 live births 1983-87
34.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
23.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
39.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
214 Deprivation Index 1980
4.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
52.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1990
5.7% of live births 1981-87
8.8/1000 live births 1983-87
65.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
2.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
57.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
217 Deprivation Index 1980
3.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
65.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1990
9.7%
51.3%
73.6%
9.3%
18.4%
27.6%
Improved
-5.6%
-0.3%
-.6%
-11.5%
-52.0%
-67%
-11.1%
Worsened
7.8% of live births 1990-94
5.1/1000 live births 1990-94
36.1/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94
6.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995
39.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94
194 Deprivation Index 1994
52.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Recent Data
6.4% of live births 1990-94
12.2/1000 live births 1990-94
53.2/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94
19.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995
41.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94
241 Deprivation Index 1994
152.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Rank
58 7 36 5 48 56 41 19
33 69 71 59 51 63 25 39
1 = best • 77 = worst
state change
county change
Legend
Changes of more than 110% positive or negative are graphed with a broken bar.
Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only
kids count



kids count

22

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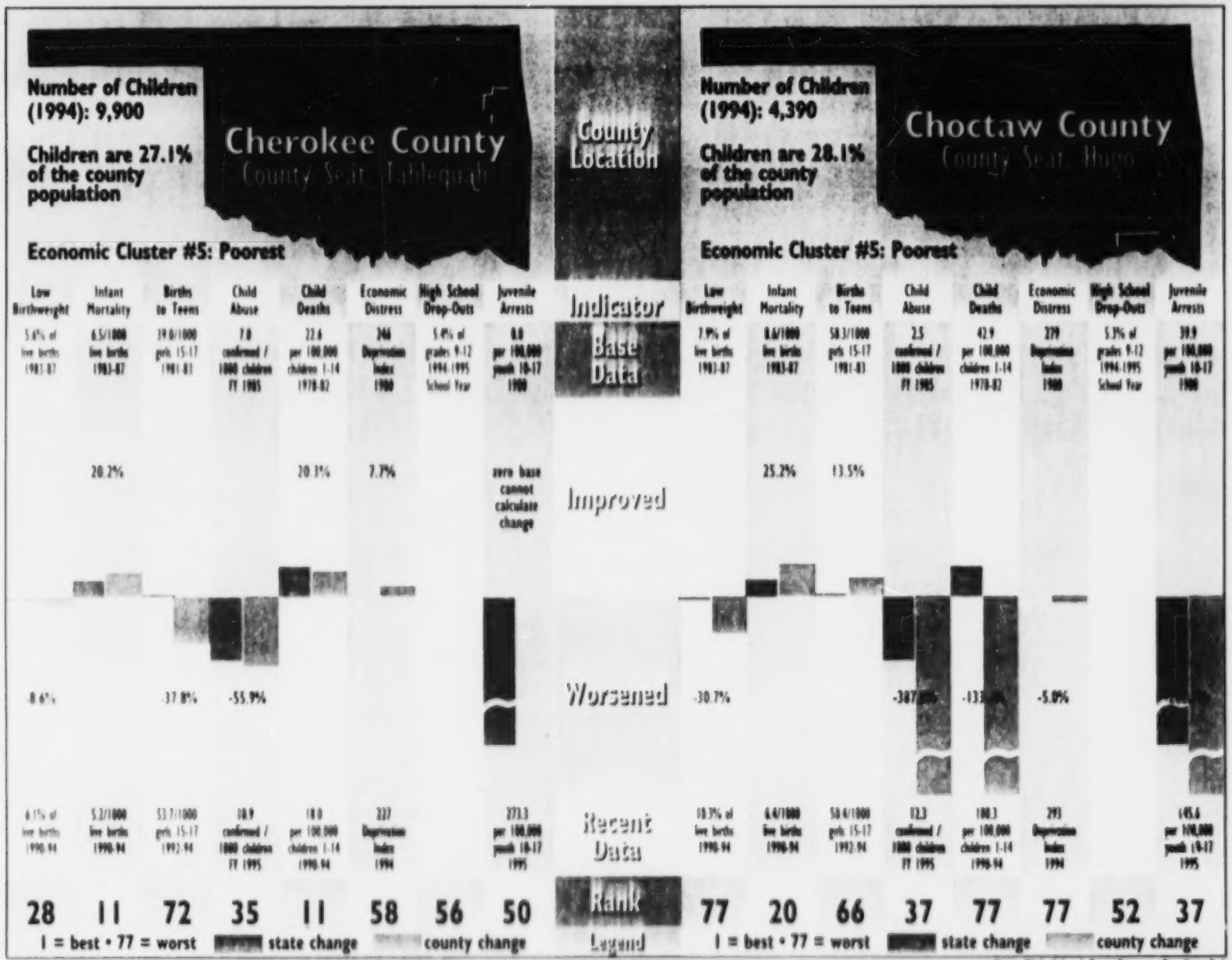

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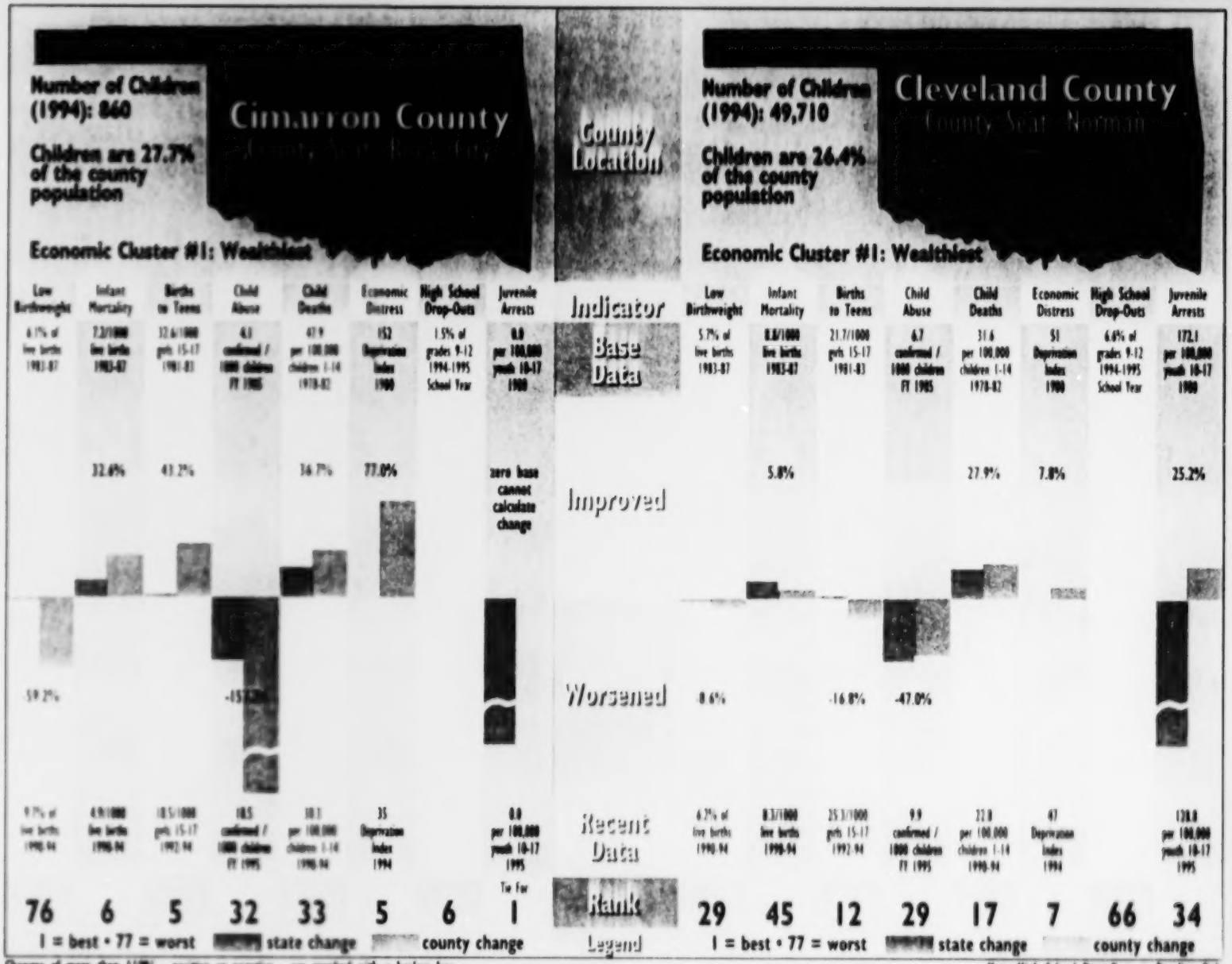

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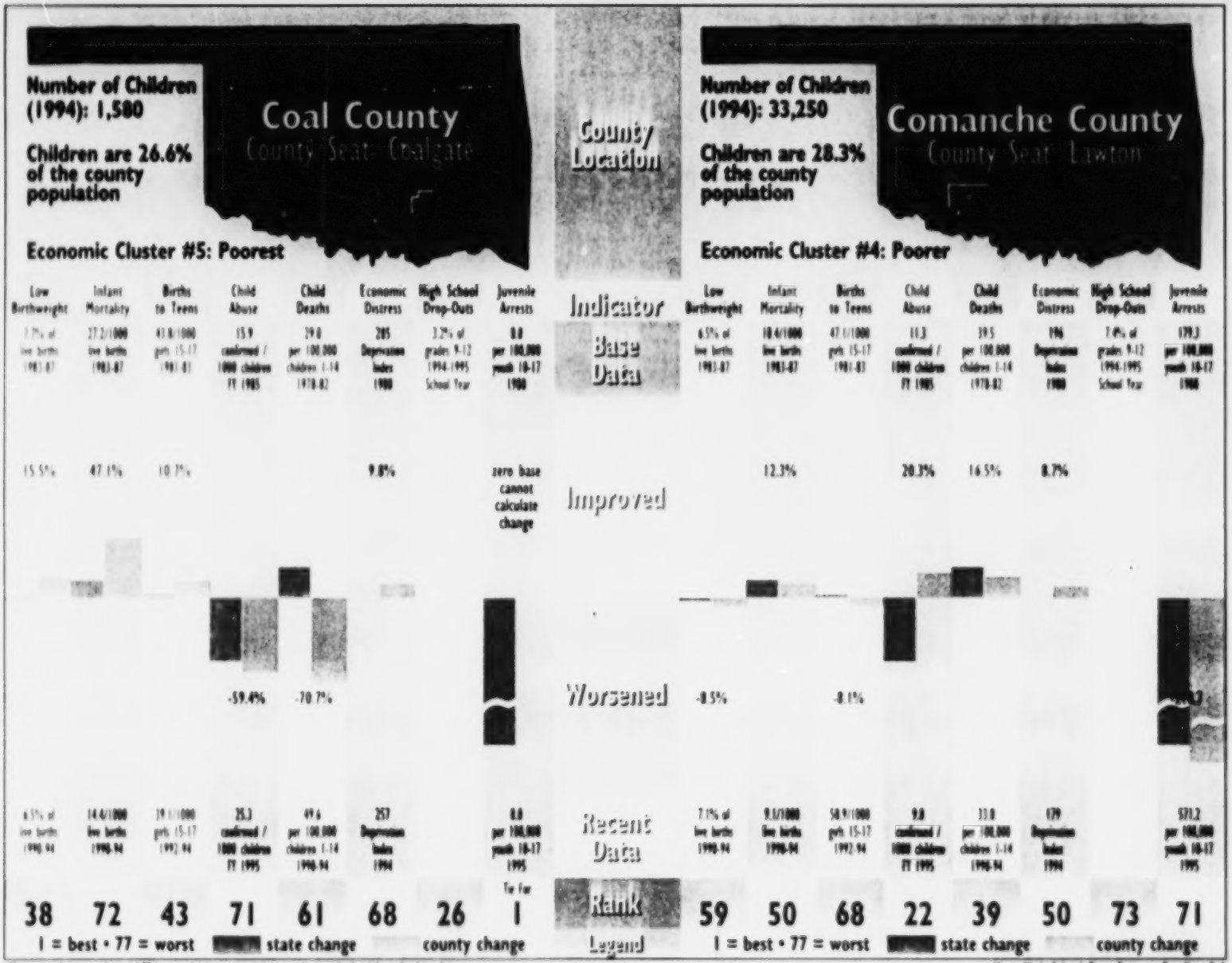
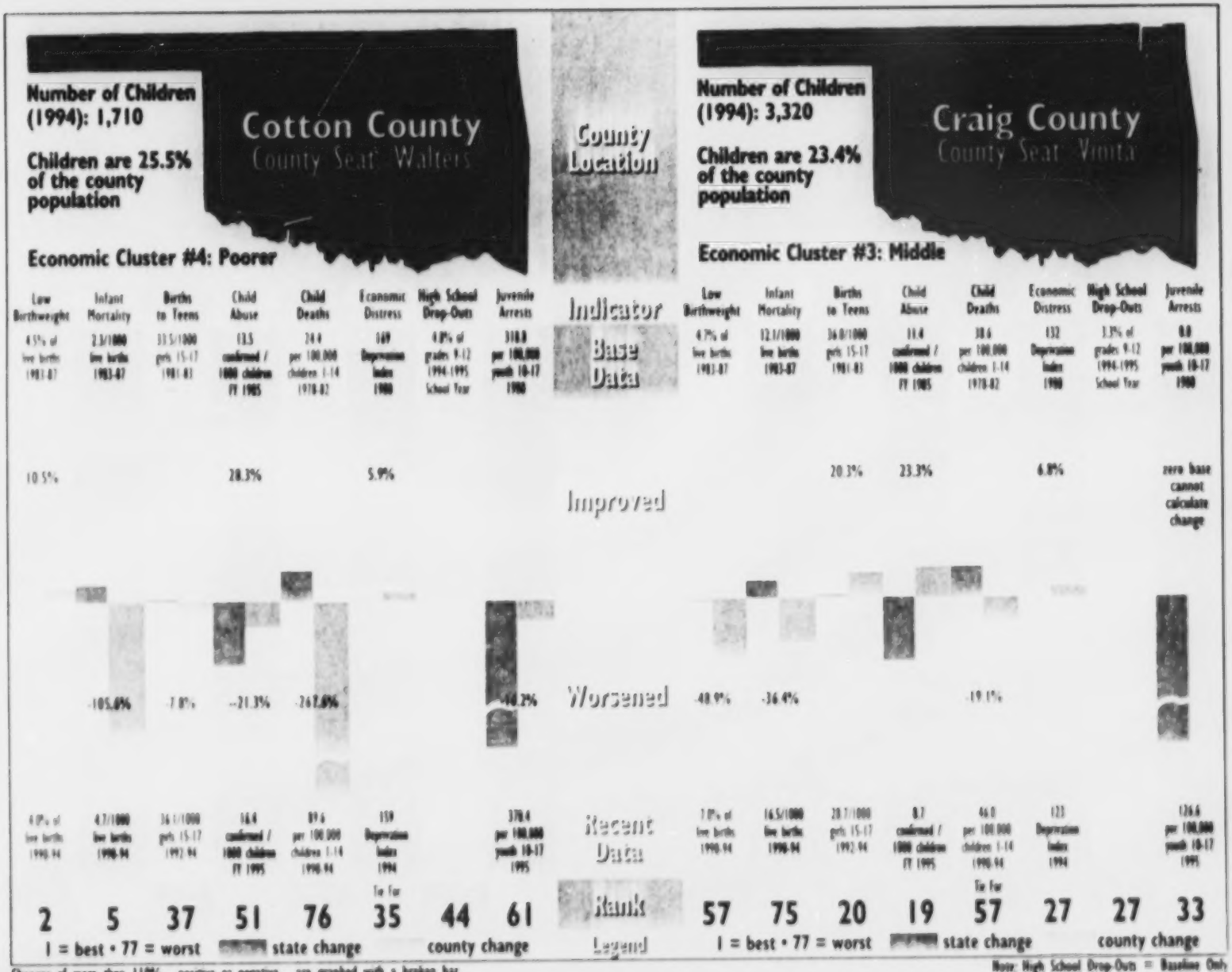

Number of Children (1994): 1,580
Children are 26.6% of the county population
Coal County
County Seat: Coalgate
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest
County Location
Number of Children (1994): 33,250
Children are 28.3% of the county population
Comanche County
County Seat: Lawton
Economic Cluster #4: Poorer
Low Birthweight
Infant Mortality
Births to Teens
Child Abuse
Child Deaths
Economic Distress
High School Drop-Outs
Juvenile Arrests
Indicator
Base Data
7.7% of live births 1983-87
27.2/1000 live births 1983-87
41.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
15.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
29.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
285 Depression Index 1980
3.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
6.5% of live births 1983-87
10.4/1000 live births 1983-87
47.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
11.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
39.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
196 Depression Index 1980
7.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
179.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
15.5%
47.1%
10.7%
9.8%
zero base cannot calculate change
12.3%
20.3%
16.5%
8.7%
Improved
-59.4%
-70.7%
-8.5%
-8.1%
Worsened
6.5% of live births 1990-94
14.4/1000 live births 1990-94
19.1/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94
25.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995
49.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94
257 Depression Index 1994
0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Recent Data
7.1% of live births 1990-94
9.0/1000 live births 1990-94
50.9/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94
9.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995
33.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94
179 Depression Index 1994
571.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Tie for 1st
38
72
43
71
61
68
26
1
Rank
59
50
68
22
39
50
73
71
1 = best • 77 = worst
state change
county change
Legend
1 = best • 77 = worst
state change
county change
Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.
Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only
kids count
Oklahoma



kids count

28

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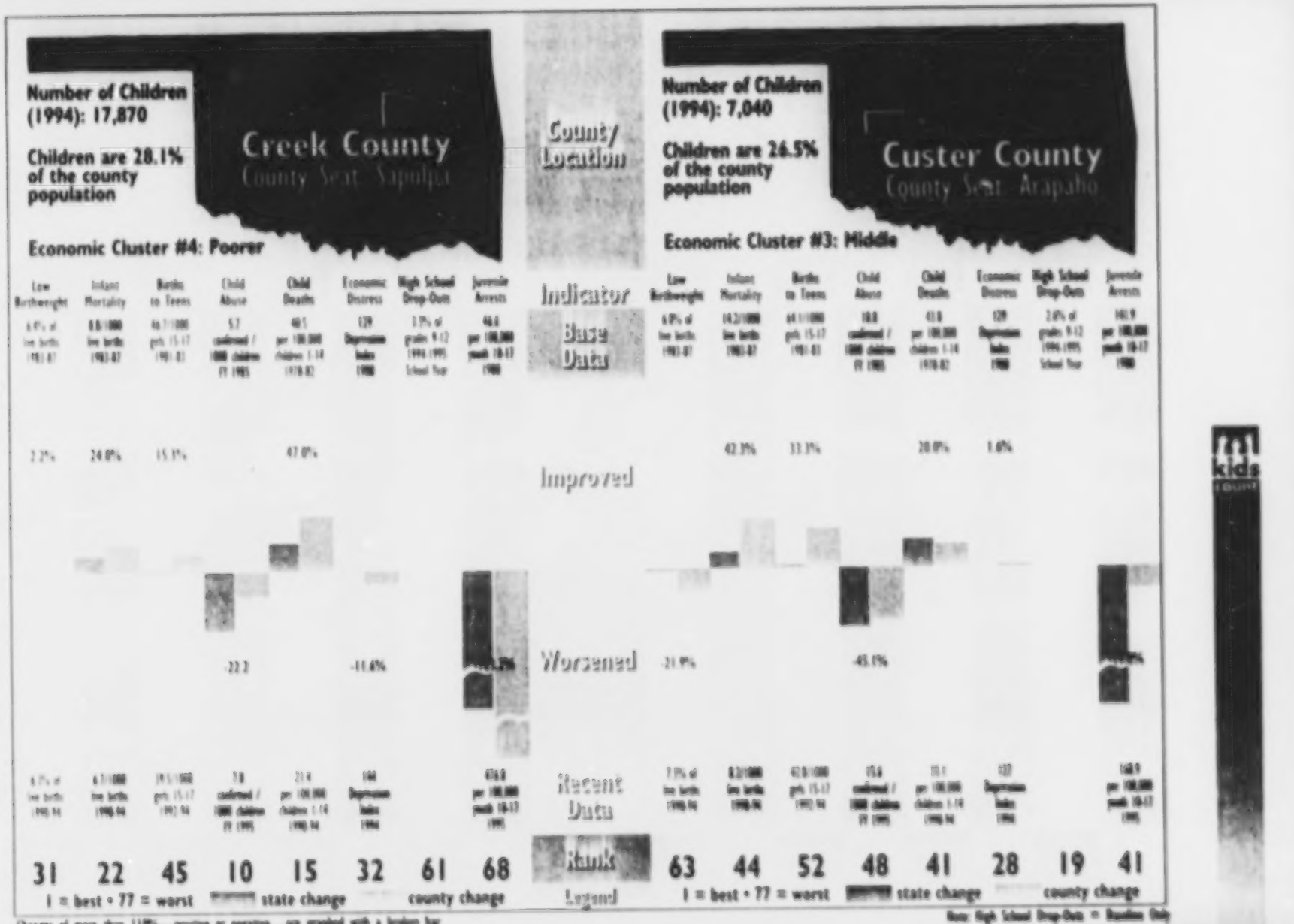

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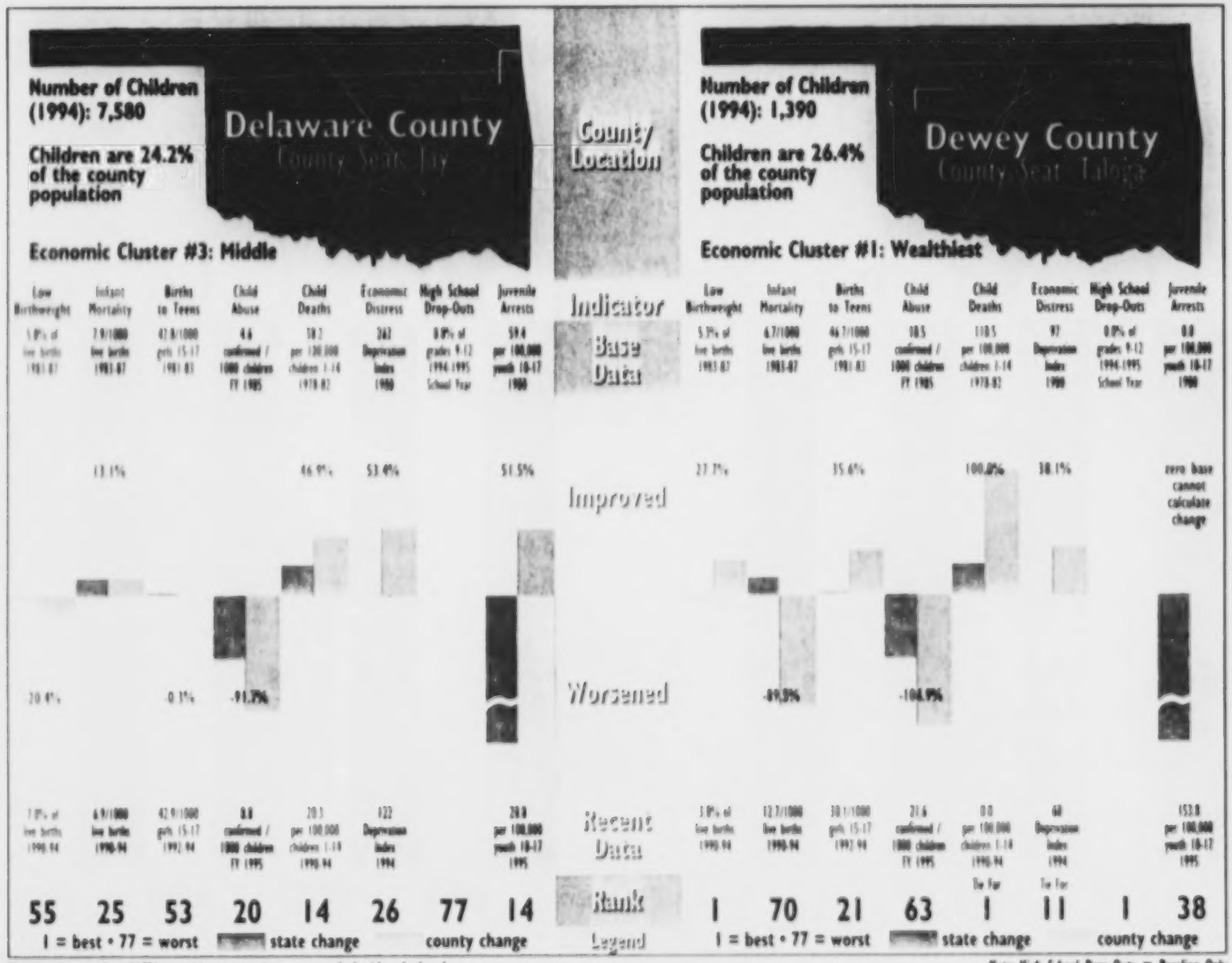
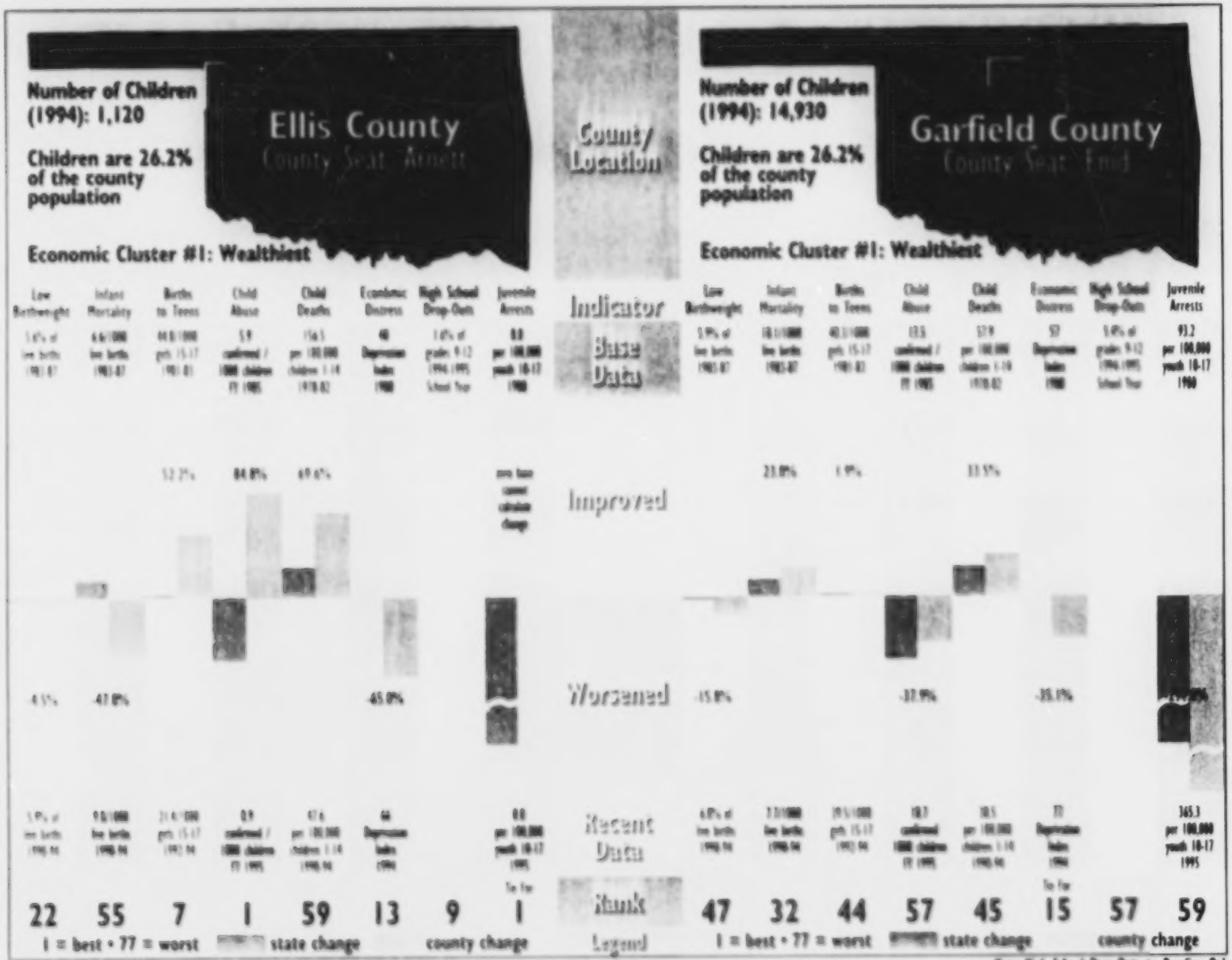


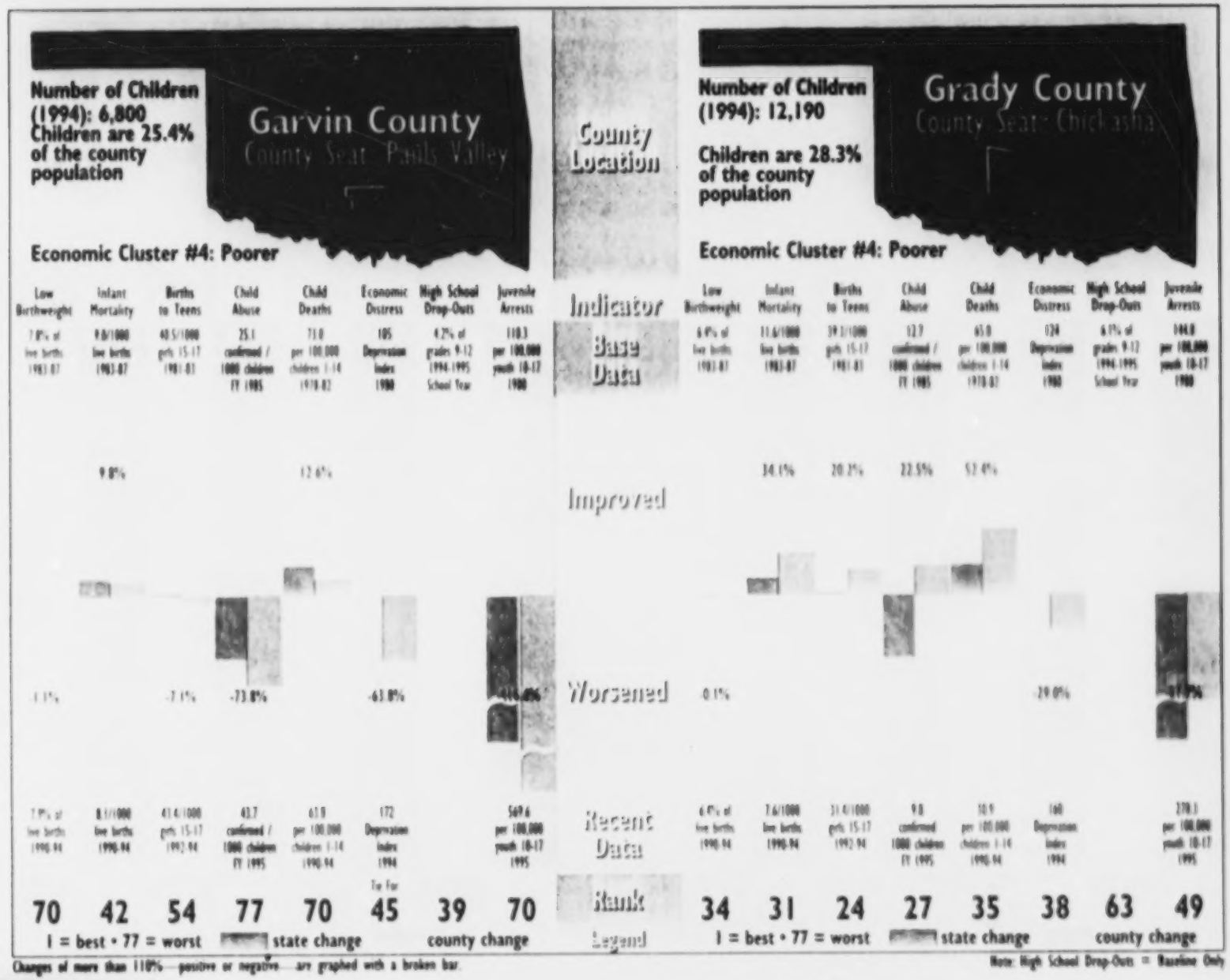
Changes of more than 110% positive or negative are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only



Changes of more than 110% - positive or negative - are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only



kids count

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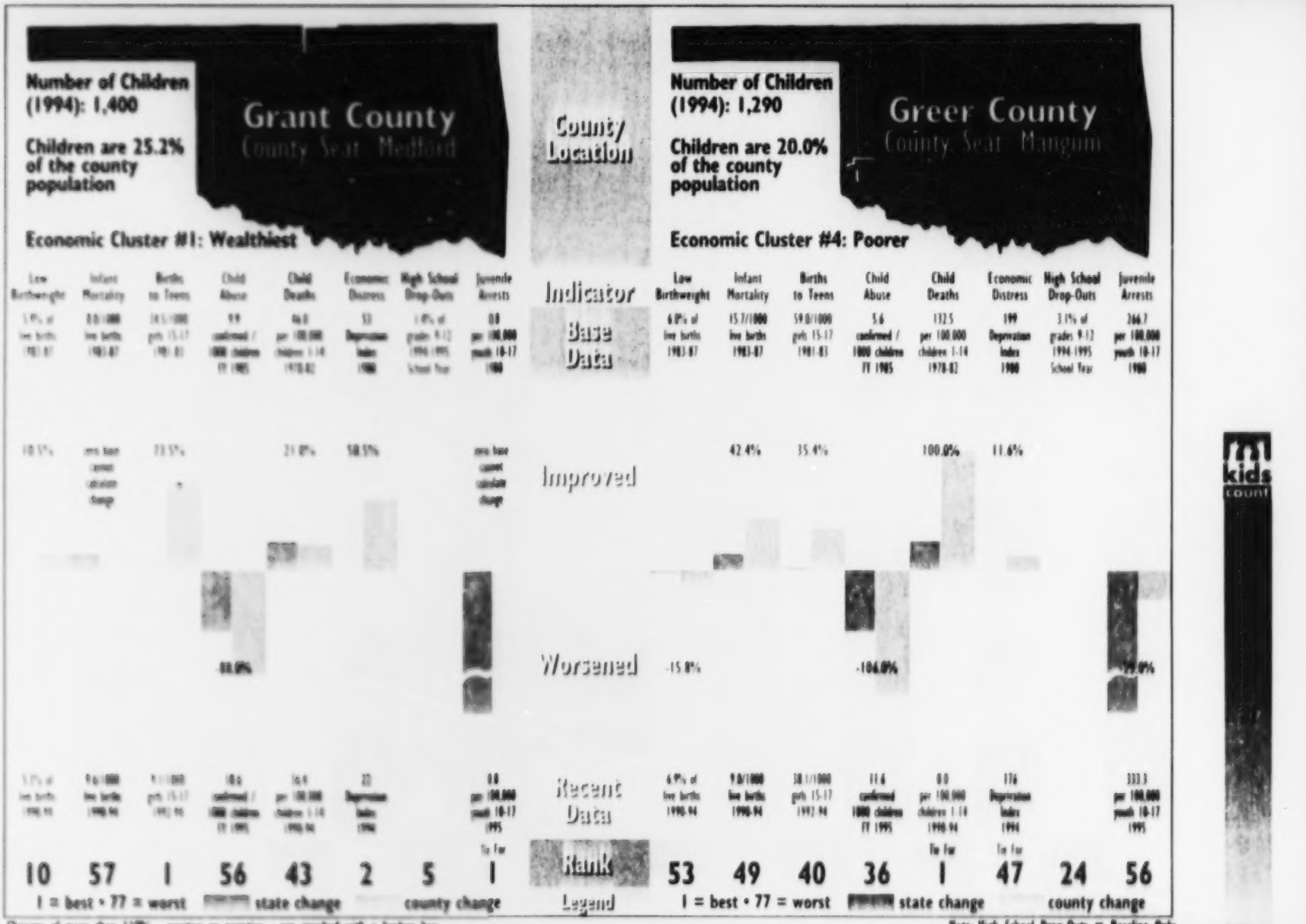

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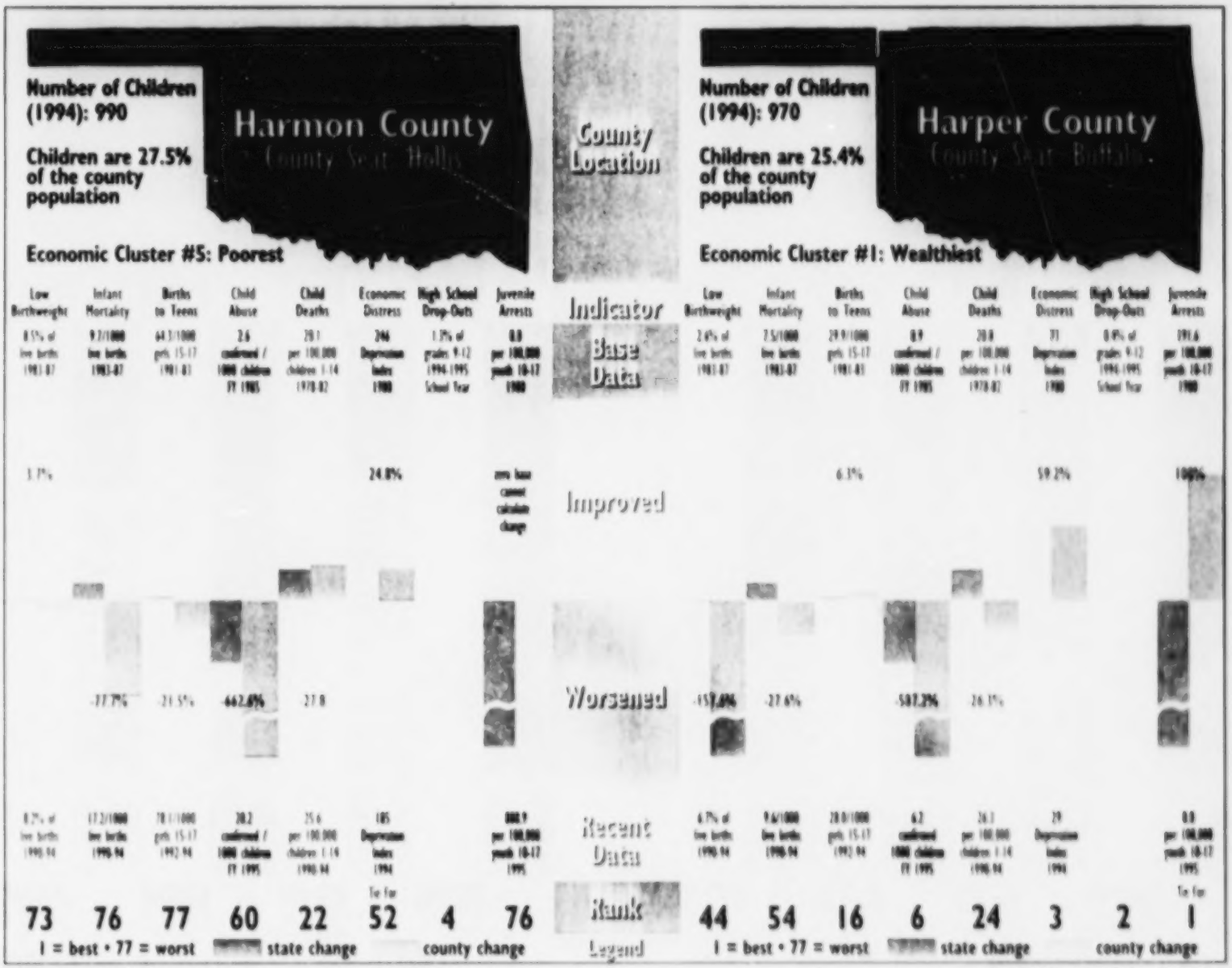
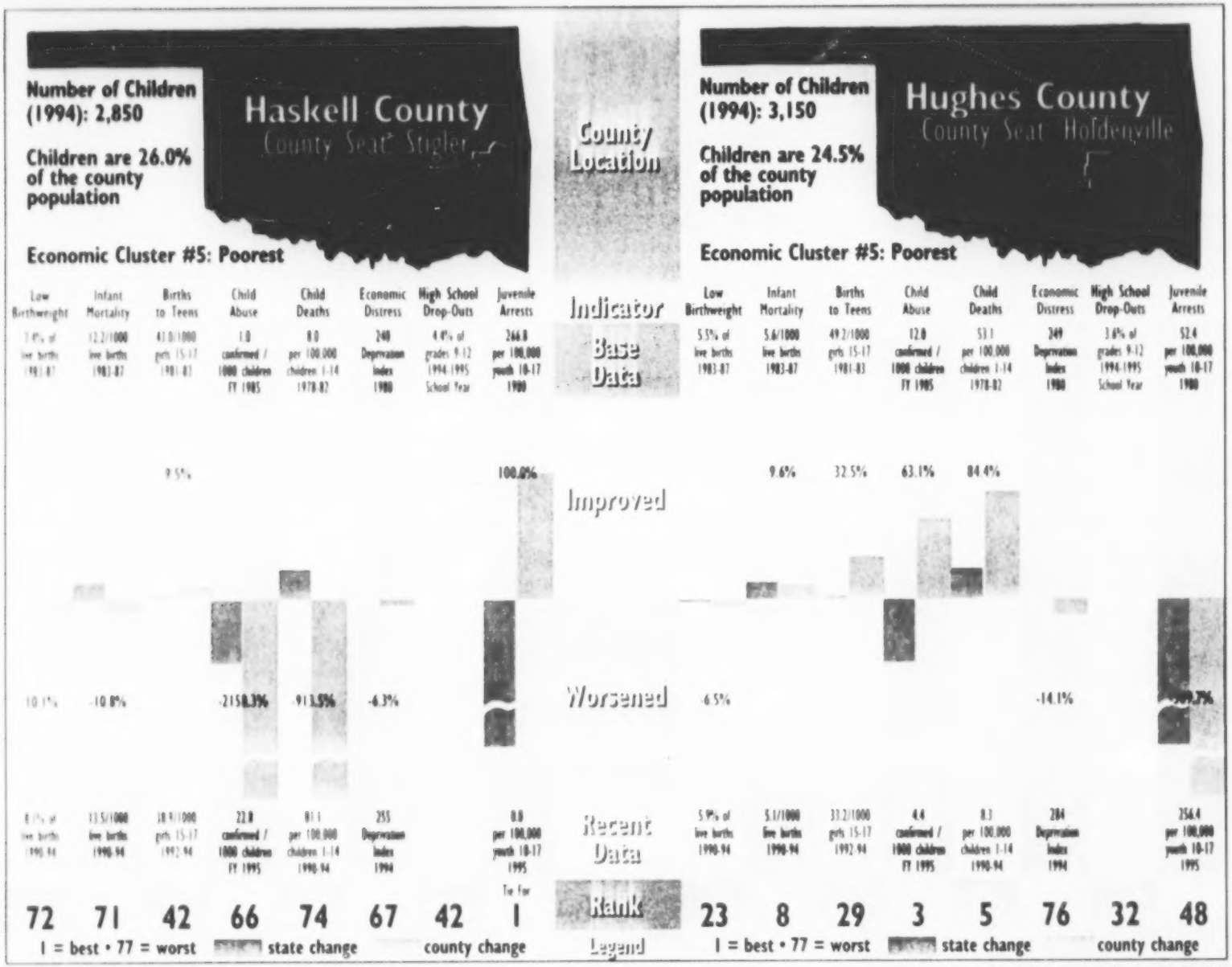

Number of Children (1994): 990
Children are 27.5% of the county population
Harmon County
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest
County/ Location
Number of Children (1994): 970
Children are 25.4% of the county population
Harper County
Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest
Low Birthweight
Infant Mortality
Births to Teens
Child Abuse
Child Deaths
Economic Distress
High School Drop-Outs
Juvenile Arrests
Indicator
Base Data
Improved
Worsened
Recent Data
Rank
Legend
1 = best • 77 = worst
state change
county change
Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.
Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only

kids count



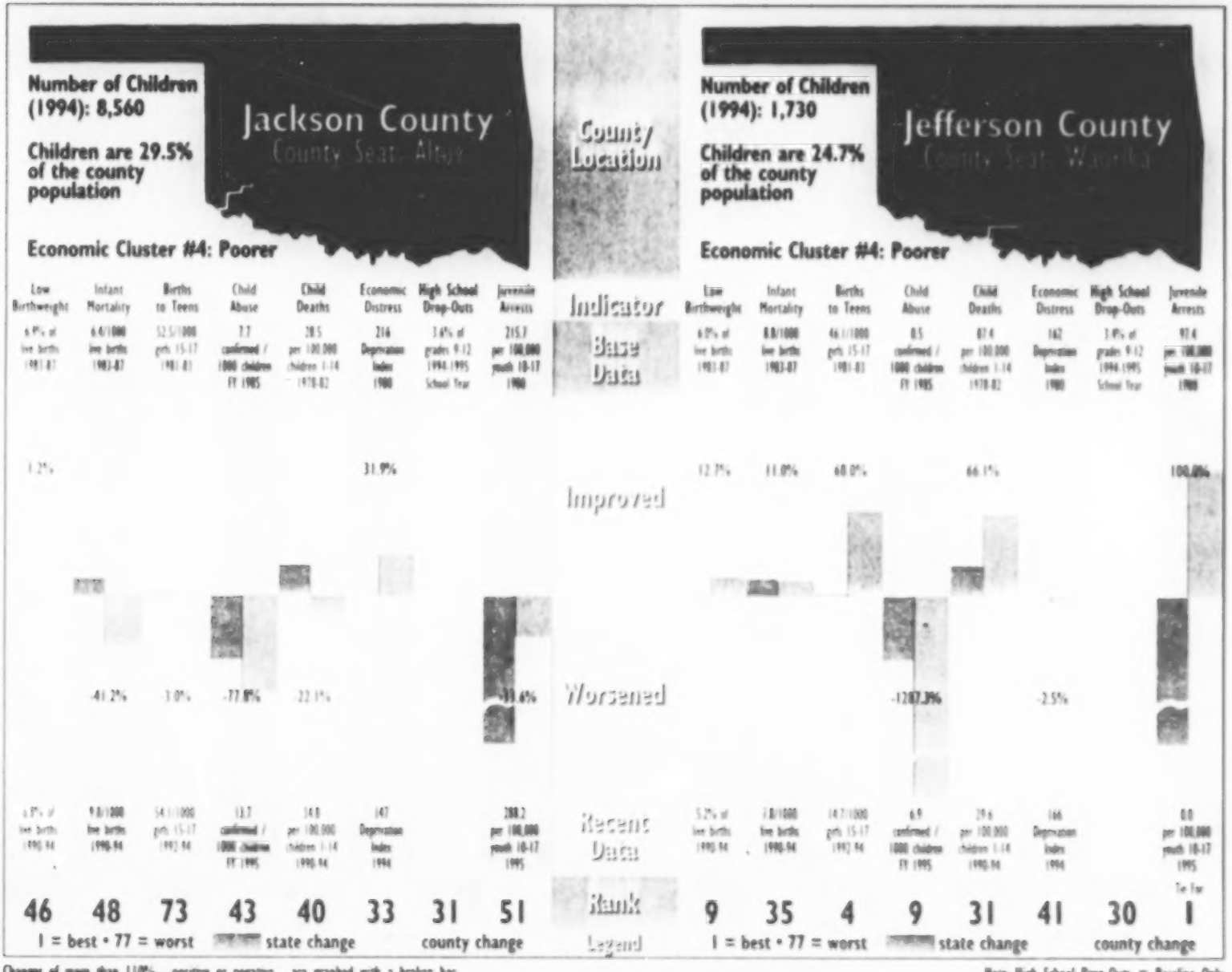
Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only

kids count

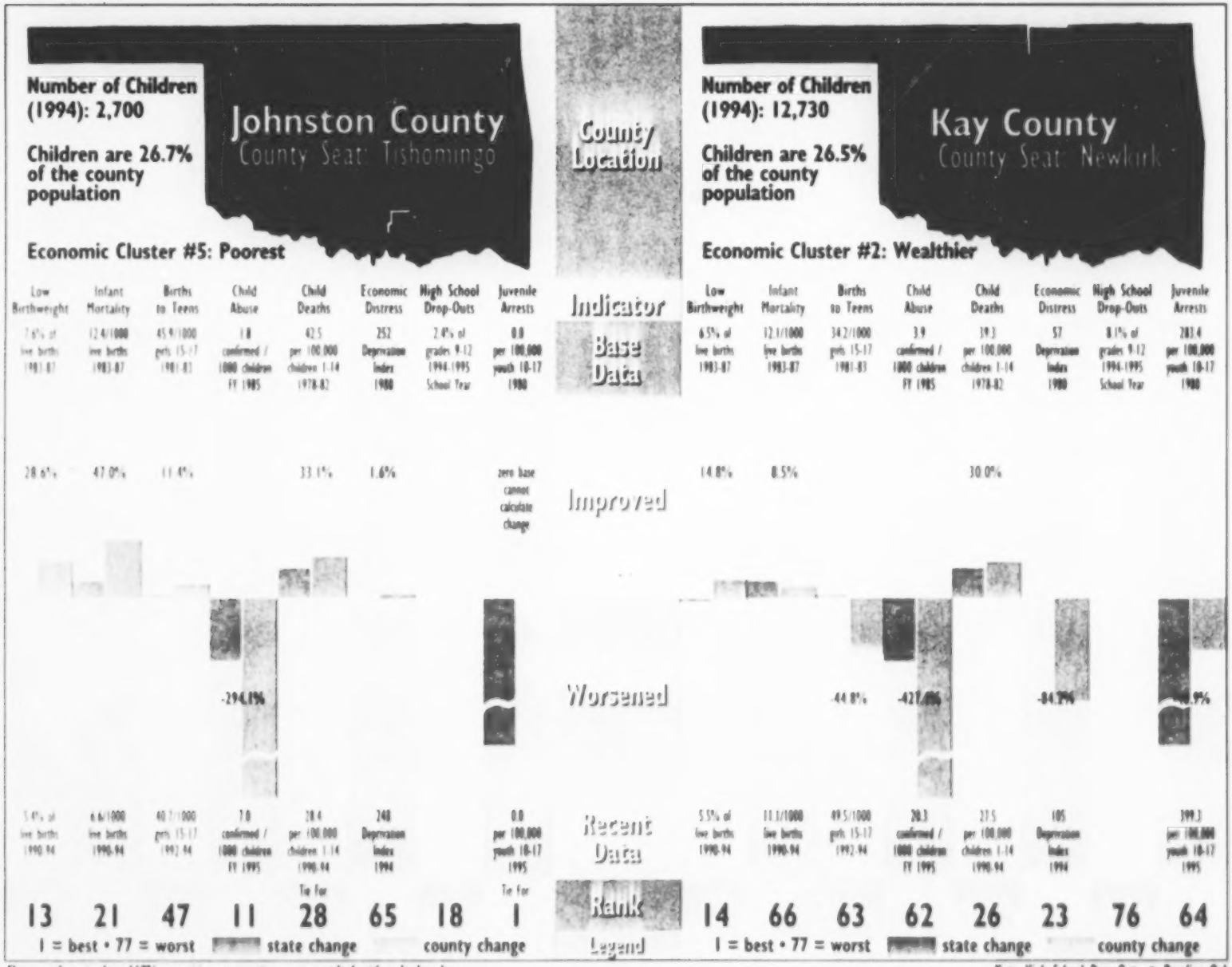
Oklahoma KIDS

33



Changes of more than 110% - positive or negative - are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only



Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.

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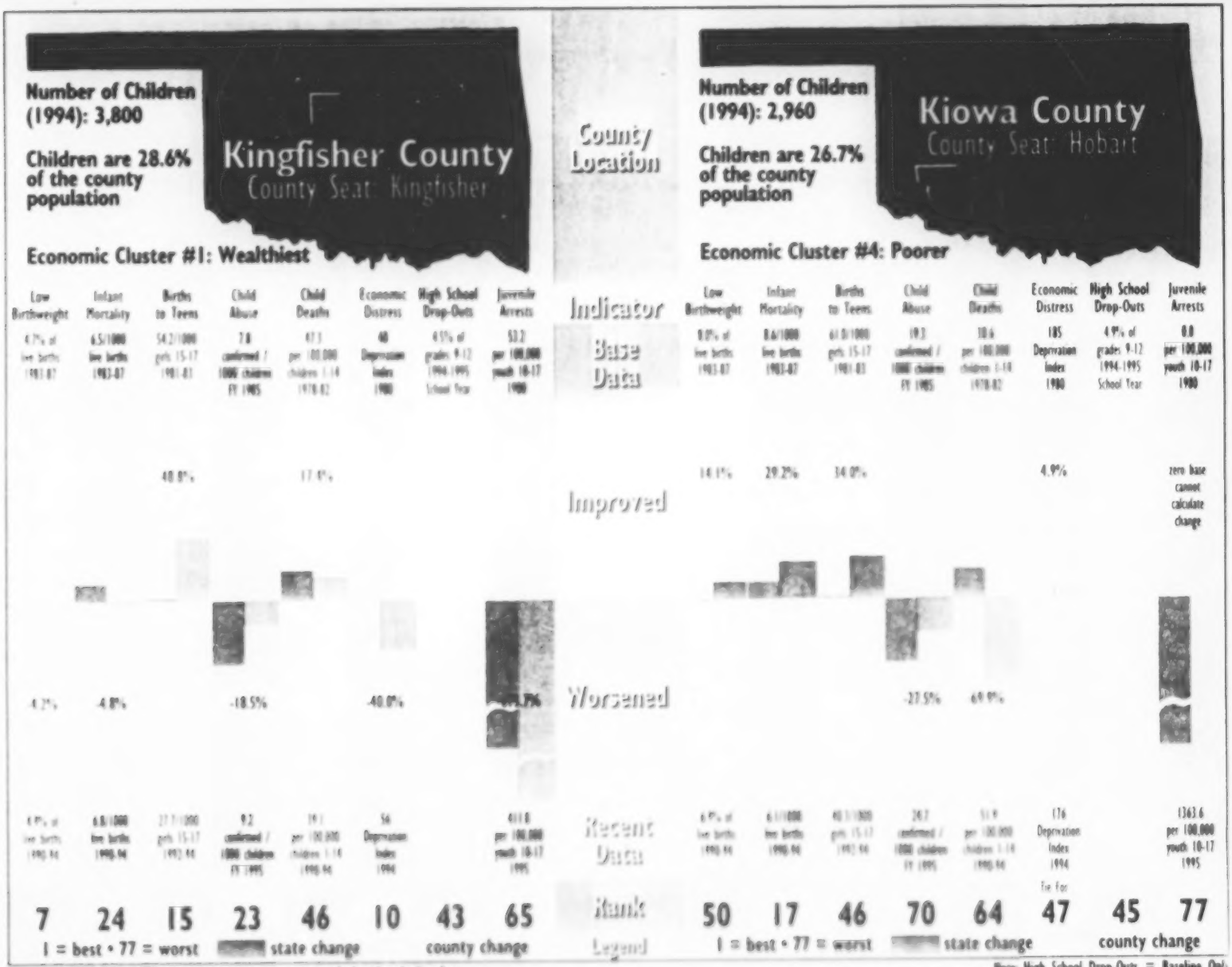

kids count

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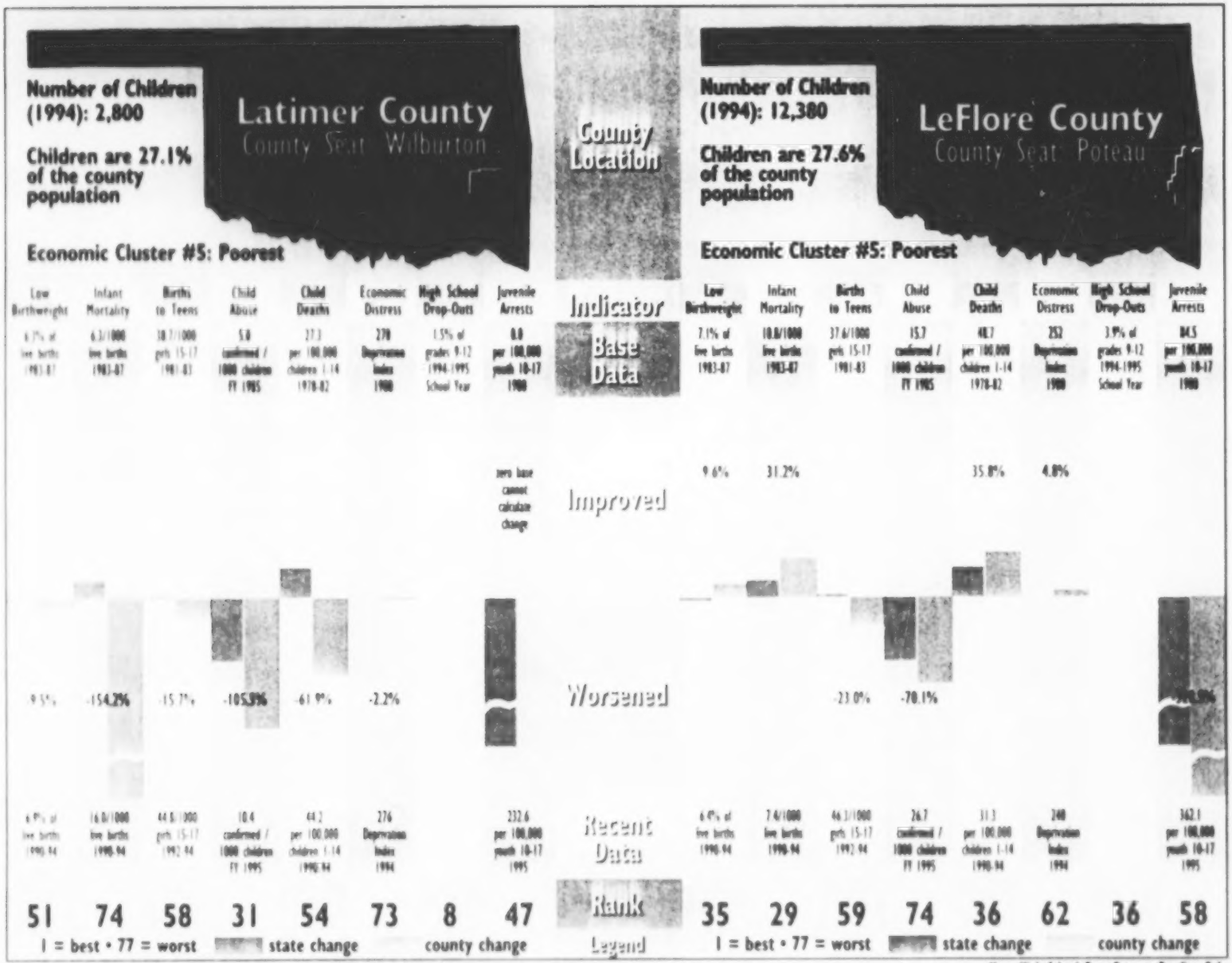


Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.7% of live births 1983-87	6.3/1000 live births 1983-87	38.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	27.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	270 Deprivation Index 1980	1.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	9.5%							zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened		-154.2%	-15.7%	-105.3%	-61.9%	-2.2%		
Recent Data	6.9% of live births 1990-94	16.0/1000 live births 1990-94	44.8/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	10.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995	44.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	276 Deprivation Index 1994		232.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Ranks	51	74	58	31	54	73	8	47

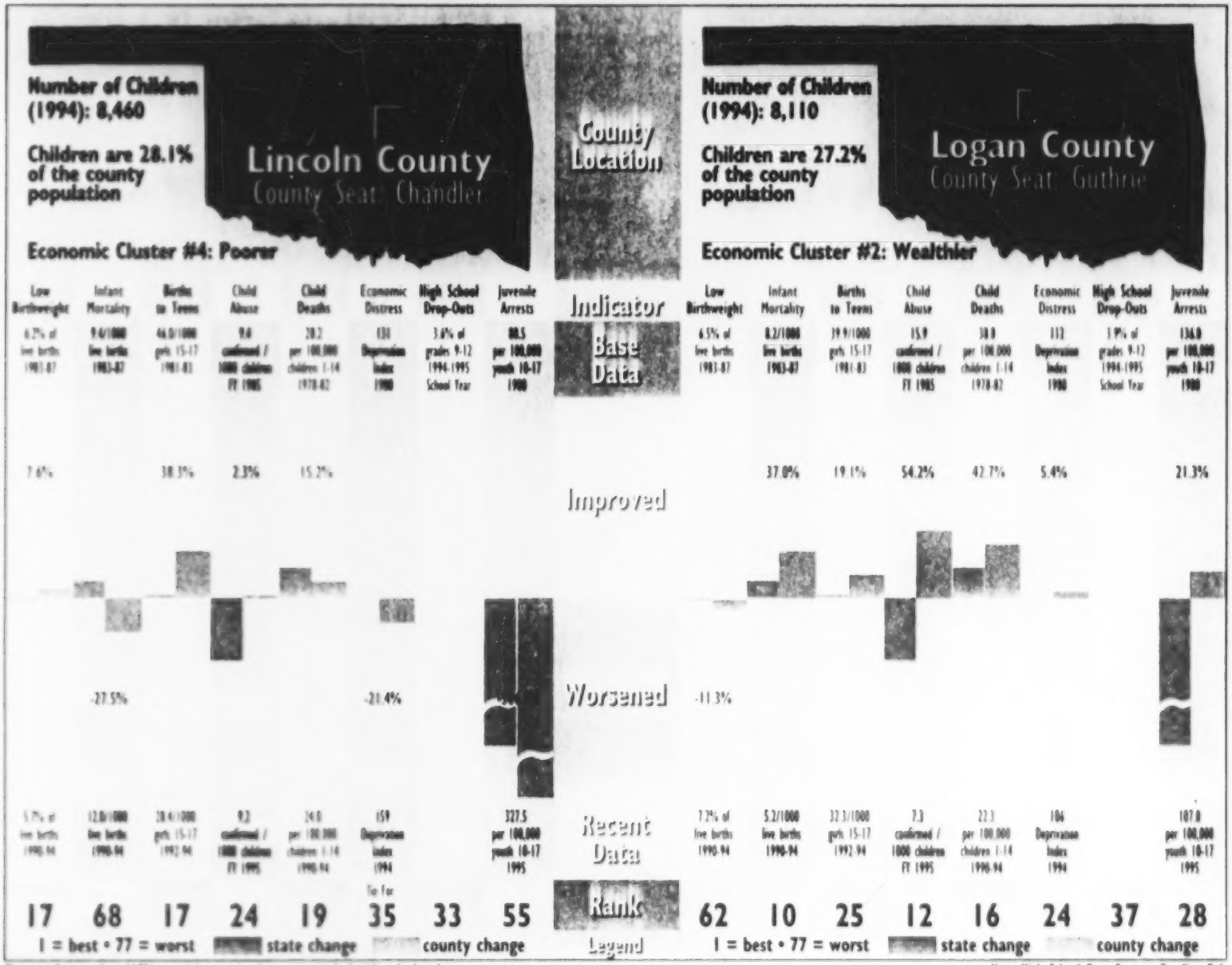
Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.1% of live births 1983-87	10.8/1000 live births 1983-87	37.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	15.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	48.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	252 Deprivation Index 1980	3.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	84.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	9.6%	31.2%			35.8%	4.8%		
Worsened			-23.0%	-70.1%				-175.5%
Recent Data	6.9% of live births 1990-94	7.6/1000 live births 1990-94	46.3/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	26.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995	31.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	248 Deprivation Index 1994		362.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Ranks	35	29	59	74	36	62	36	58

Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only

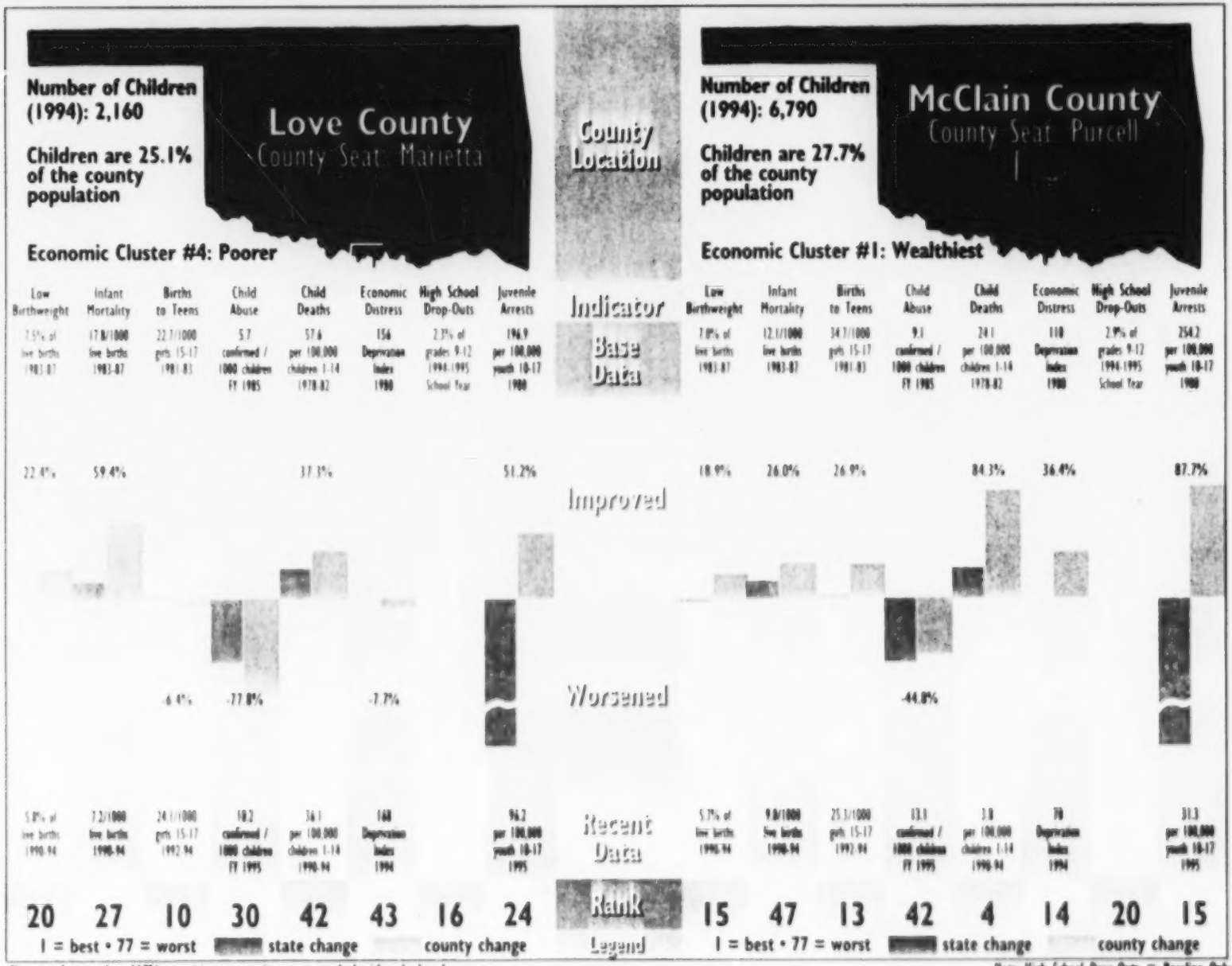
kids count

Oklahoma Kids



kids count

Data Factbook '97



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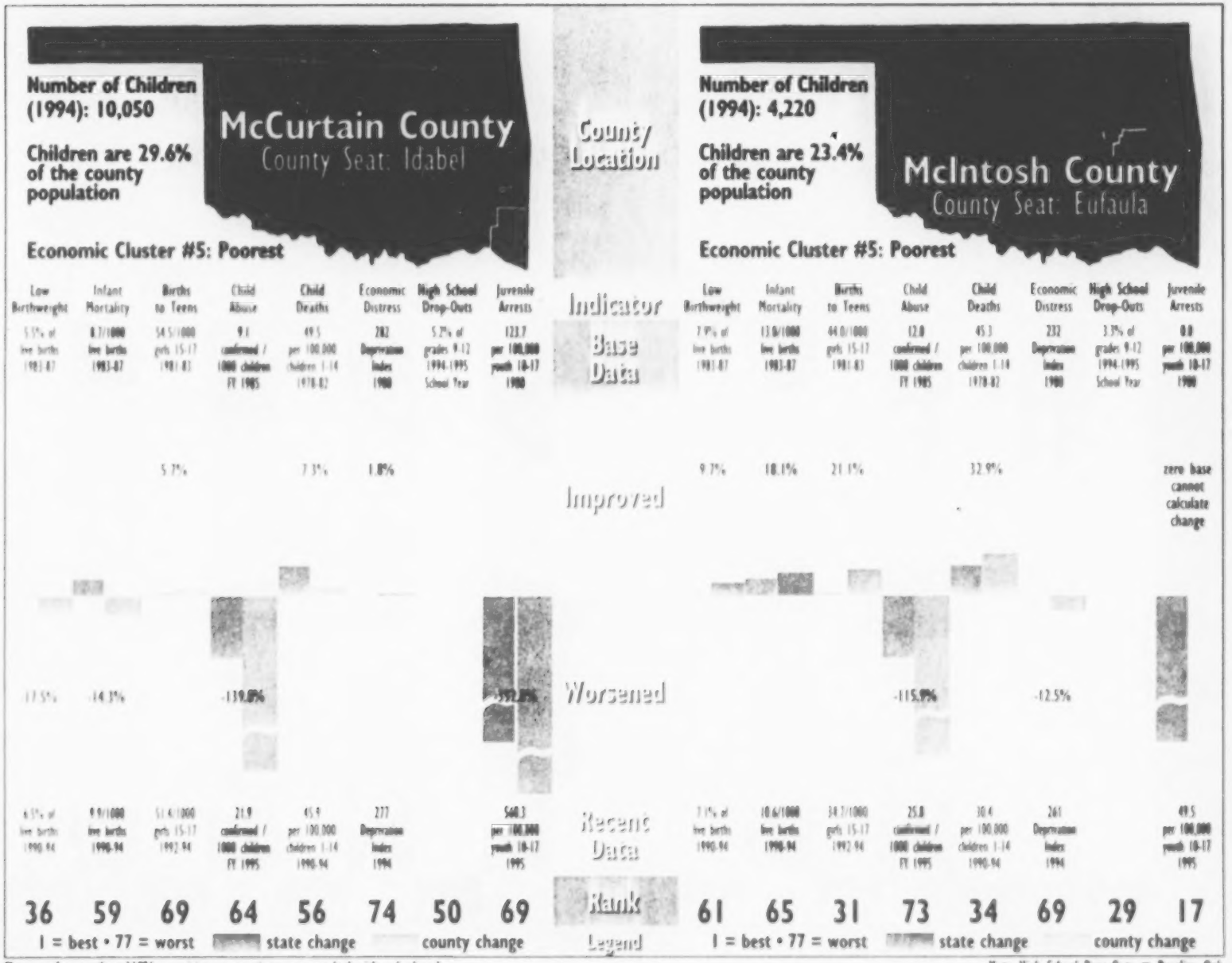

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.5% of live births 1981-87	8.7/1000 live births 1983-87	54.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	49.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	282 Deprivation Index 1980	5.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	123.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved			5.3%		7.3%	1.8%		
Worsened	17.5%	14.3%		-139.0%			-592.3%	
Recent Data	6.5% of live births 1990-94	9.9/1000 live births 1990-94	51.6/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	21.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995	45.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	277 Deprivation Index 1994		$60.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Rank	36	59	69	64	56	74	50	69

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.9% of live births 1981-87	13.6/1000 live births 1983-87	64.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	12.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	45.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	232 Deprivation Index 1980	3.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	9.3%	18.1%	21.1%		32.9%			zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened				-115.9%		-12.5%		
Recent Data	7.1% of live births 1990-94	10.6/1000 live births 1990-94	34.7/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	25.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995	30.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	261 Deprivation Index 1994		49.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Rank	61	65	31	73	34	69	29	17

Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only

kids count

48

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Number of Children (1994): 2,090

Children are 27.0% of the county population

Major County
County Seat: Fairview

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

County Location

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.9% of live births 1983-87	6.6/1000 live births 1983-87	57.2/1000 girls 15-17 1983-87	32.6 confirmed / 1000 children 17 1985	98.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	60 Deprivation Index 1980	1.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	0.0%		49.1%	75.0%	51.0%	11.8%		zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened		-14.8%						
Recent Data	6.9% of live births 1990-94	8.6/1000 live births 1990-94	58.9/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	8.1 confirmed / 1000 children 17 1995	49.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	60 Deprivation Index 1994		714.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Rank	6	40	6	16	60	11	11	75

1 = best • 77 = worst

state change

county change

Changes of more than 110% -- positive or negative -- are graphed with a broken bar

Number of Children (1994): 2,620

Children are 22.7% of the county population

Marshall County
County Seat: Madill

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.3% of live births 1983-87	8.1/1000 live births 1983-87	50.7/1000 girls 15-17 1983-87	4.3 confirmed / 1000 children 17 1985	76.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	173 Deprivation Index 1980	6.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved			16.1%		47.0%	1.2%		zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened	-8.8%	-70.1%		-21.1%				
Recent Data	6.9% of live births 1990-94	14.6/1000 live births 1990-94	42.5/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	12.7 confirmed / 1000 children 17 1995	40.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	171 Deprivation Index 1994		80.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Rank	48	73	51	44	50	44	68	22

1 = best • 77 = worst

state change

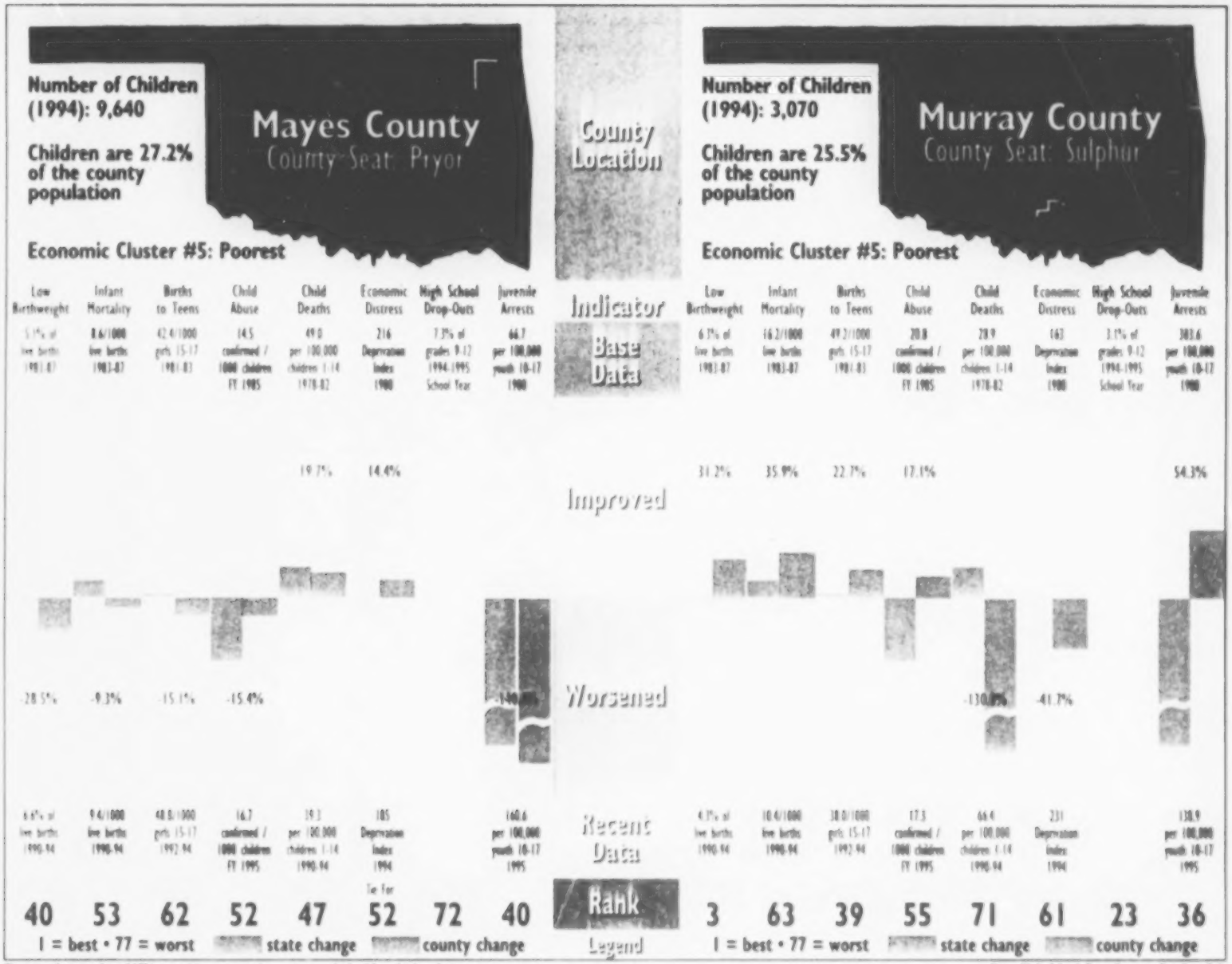
county change

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only

Legend

kids count

Oklahoma Kids Count



Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Mayes County Base Data	5.1% of live births 1981-83	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87	42.4/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	14.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	49.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	216 Deprivation Index 1980	7.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	66.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Mayes County Recent Data	6.6% of live births 1990-94	9.4/1000 live births 1990-94	48.8/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	16.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995	59.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	185 Deprivation Index 1994		160.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Mayes County Rank	40	53	62	52	47	52 Tie For	72	40
Murray County Base Data	6.3% of live births 1981-83	16.2/1000 live births 1983-87	49.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	20.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	28.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	163 Deprivation Index 1980	3.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	383.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Murray County Recent Data	4.3% of live births 1990-94	10.4/1000 live births 1990-94	38.0/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	17.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995	66.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	231 Deprivation Index 1994		138.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Murray County Rank	3	63	39	55	71	61	23	36

Changes of more than 110% -- positive or negative -- are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only

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Number of Children (1994): 18,980

Children are 27.4% of the county population

Muskogee County
County Seat: Muskogee

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

County Location

Indicator

Base Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank

Legend

Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
7.2% of live births 1990-92	12.4/1000 live births 1990-92	61.9/1000 girls 15-17 1990-92	14.9 confirmed / 1000 children 17 1995	62.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	219 Depression Index 1980	6.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	135.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
9.1%	20.1%			36.8%			
		14.5%	53.6%		-4.1%		400.8%
6.5% of live births 1990-94	9.9/1000 live births 1990-94	54.9/1000 girls 15-17 1990-94	22.8 confirmed / 1000 children 17 1995	19.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	220 Depression Index 1994		678.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
39	58	74	67	49	59	64	73

1 = best • 77 = worst

state change

county change

Number of Children (1994): 3,050

Children are 27.1% of the county population

Noble County
County Seat: Perry

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
6.8% of live births 1990-92	12.3/1000 live births 1990-92	31.5/1000 girls 15-17 1990-92	1.3 confirmed / 1000 children 17 1995	46.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	85 Depression Index 1980	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
29.8%	36.7%	9.4%		64.9%	3.5%		zero base cannot calculate change
			64.7%				
6.8% of live births 1990-94	7.1/1000 live births 1990-94	28.1/1000 girls 15-17 1990-94	9.8 confirmed / 1000 children 17 1995	16.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	82 Depression Index 1994		298.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
5	33	19	26	9	18	55	Tie for 52

1 = best • 77 = worst

state change

county change

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only

kids count

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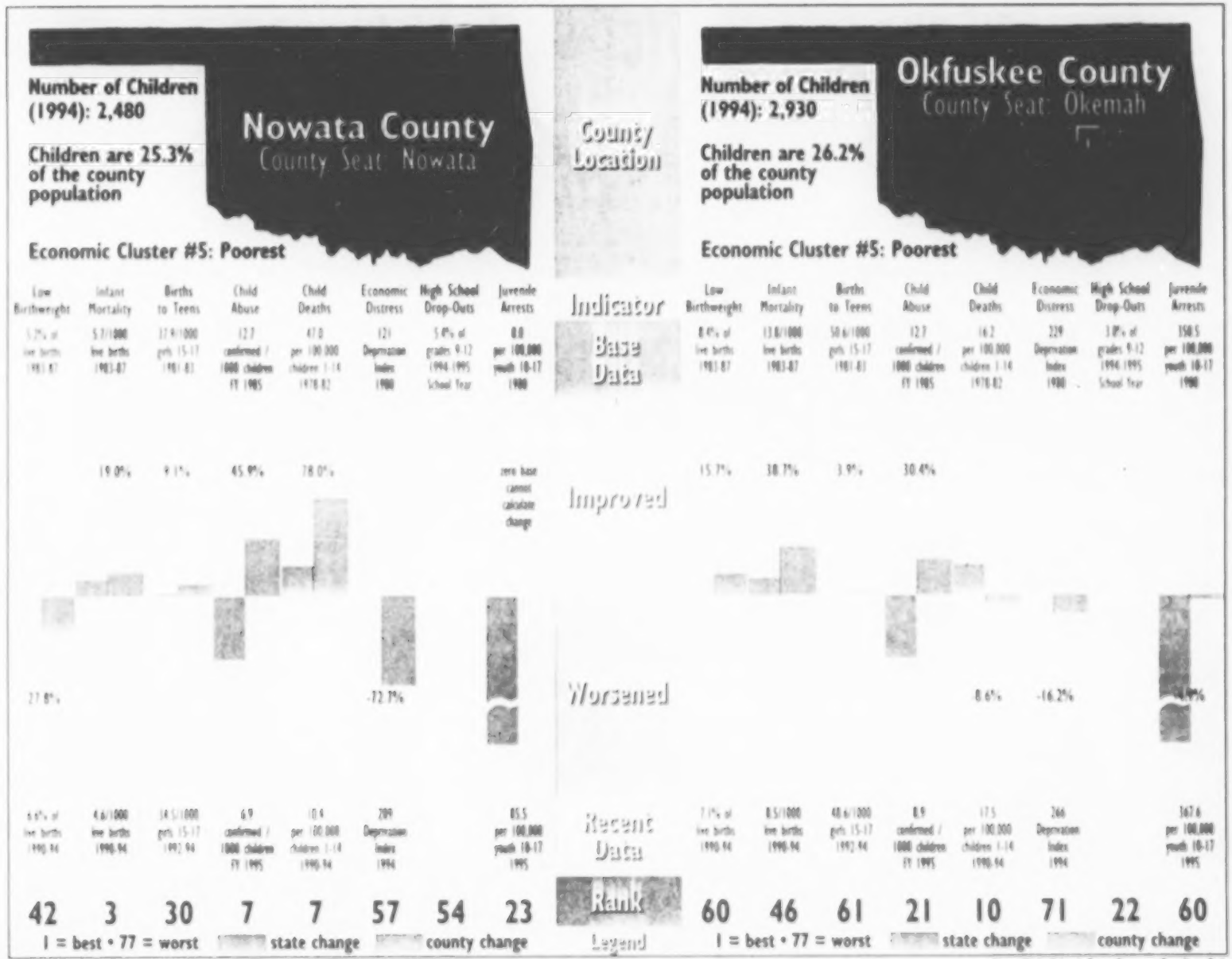
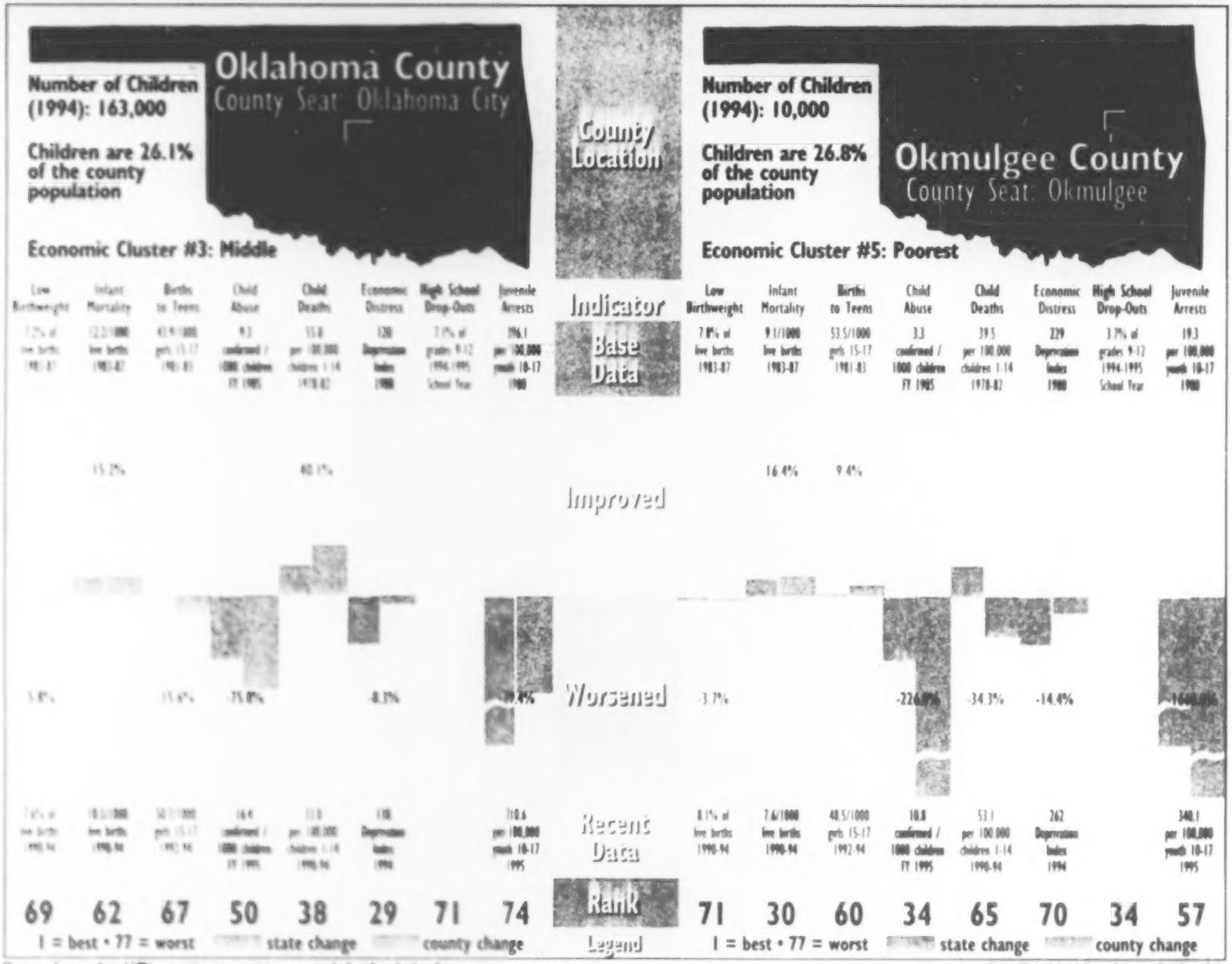
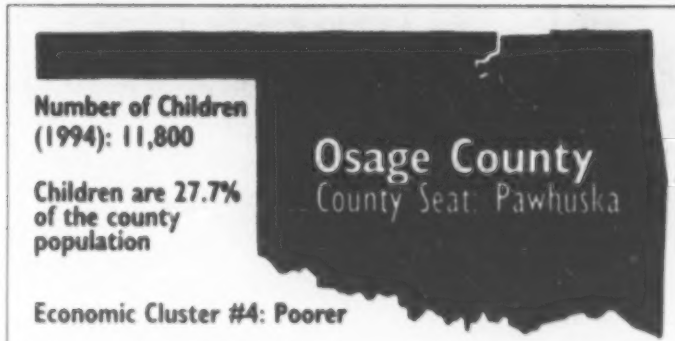


Changes of more than 110% -- positive or negative -- are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only



Changes of more than 110% - positive or negative - are graphed with a broken bar

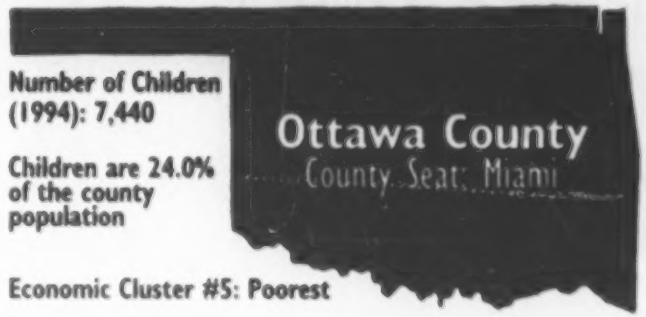


Number of Children (1994): 11,800

Children are 27.7% of the county population

Osage County
County Seat: Pawhuska

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer



Number of Children (1994): 7,440

Children are 24.0% of the county population

Ottawa County
County Seat: Miami

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.7% of live births 1981-87	6.9/1000 live births 1983-87	35.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	3.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	10.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	88 Deprivation Index 1980	5.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	52.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	9.9%	23.5%	12.8%		22.6%			
Worsened				-288.9%	-51.1%		-98.9%	
Recent Data	6.7% of live births 1990-94	5.3/1000 live births 1990-94	23.6/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	12.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995	23.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	133 Deprivation Index 1994		110.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Rank	27	12	8	41	18	30	59	29

1 = best • 77 = worst | state change | county change

Legend

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.9% of live births 1981-87	11.7/1000 live births 1983-87	33.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	8.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	51.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	216 Deprivation Index 1980	5.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	117.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	8.5%	54.0%		5.4%	14.1%	11.1%		
Worsened			-51.7%					0.0%
Recent Data	6.7% of live births 1990-94	5.3/1000 live births 1990-94	50.1/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	7.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995	44.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	192 Deprivation Index 1994		117.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Rank	32	13	65	14	55	55	53	30

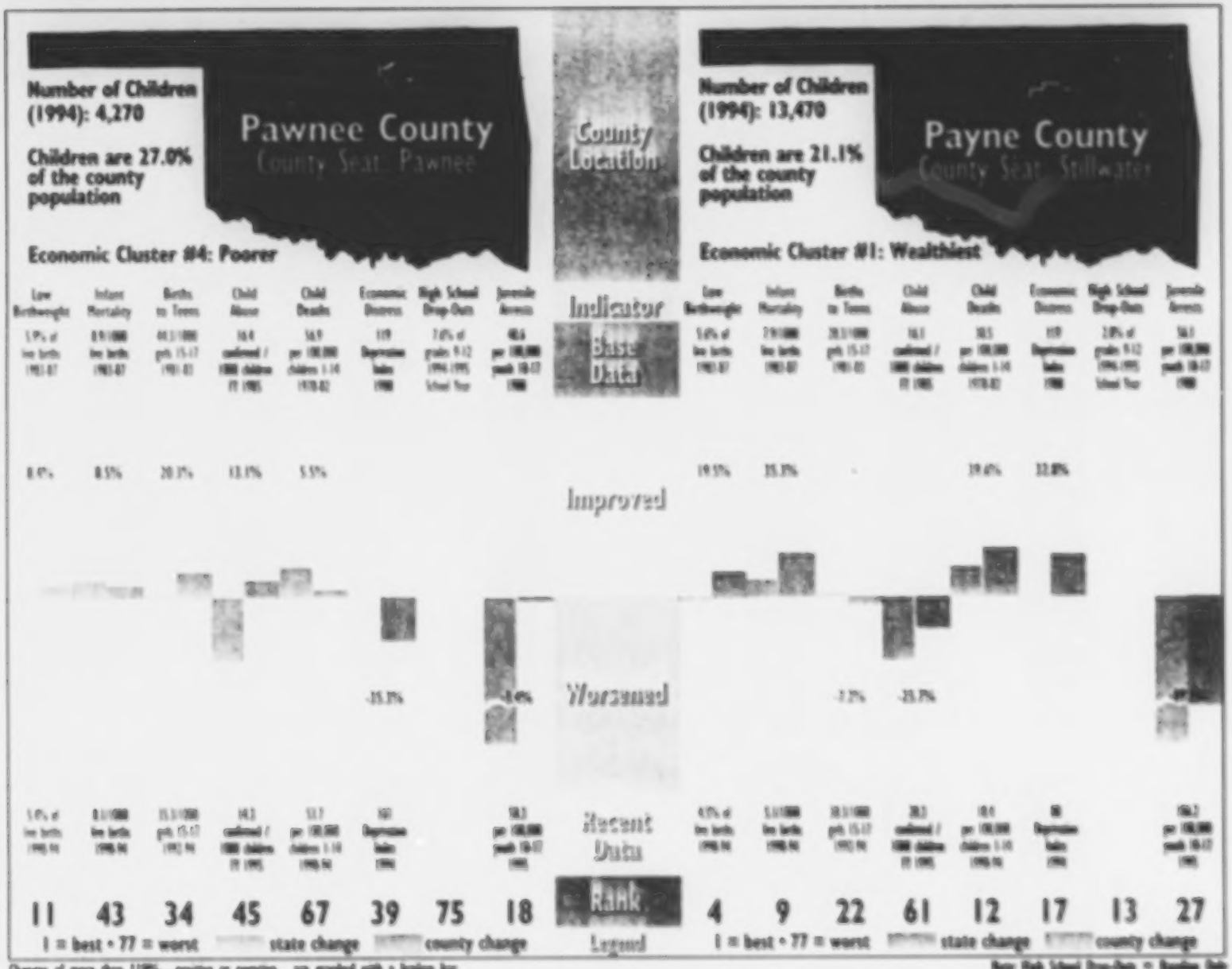
1 = best • 77 = worst | state change | county change

Changes of more than 110% - positive or negative - are graphed with a broken bar

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only

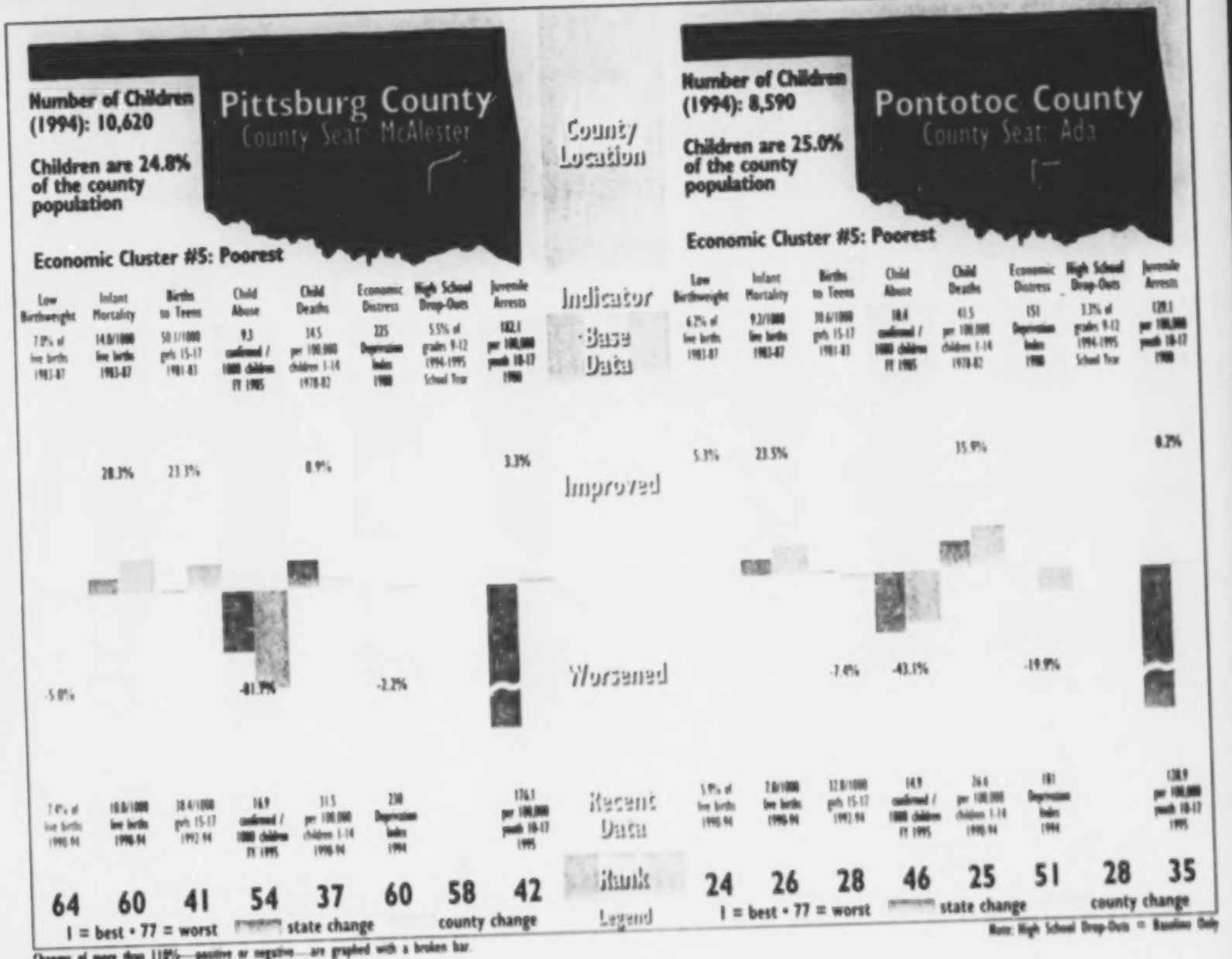
kids count

48



Changes of more than 100%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only

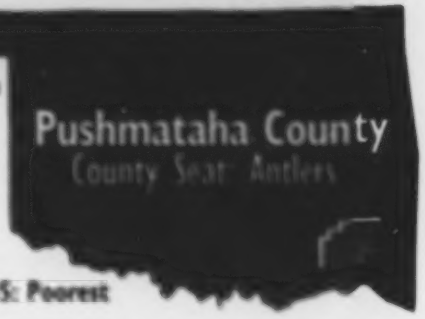


Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children (1994): 16,350

Children are 27.0% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer



Number of Children (1994): 2,880

Children are 25.5% of the county population

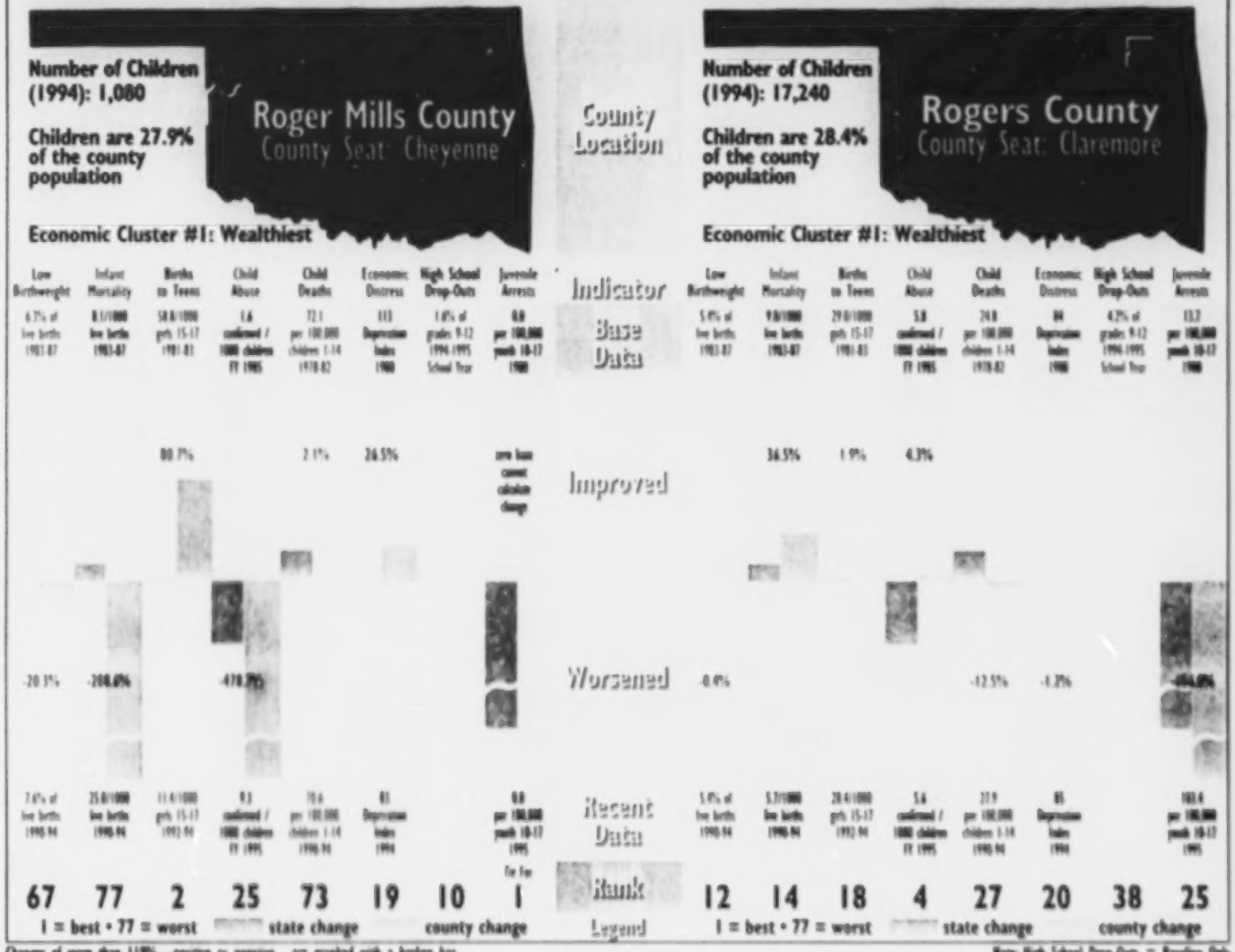
Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.7% of live births (1992-97)	11.9/1000 live births (1992-97)	42.1/1000 girls 15-17 (1992-97)	7.5 confirmed / 1000 children (1-19) (1997)	11.2 per 100,000 children 1-19 (1993-97)	105 Depression Index (1990)	5.7% of grades 9-12 (1994-1995 School Year)	1,103.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1990
Improved		17.1%	12.4%					
Worsened	8.0%			-155.0%	11.1%	21.0%		-134.0%
Recent Data	6.2% of live births (1992-96)	9.9/1000 live births (1992-96)	35.6/1000 girls 15-17 (1992-96)	10.0 confirmed / 1000 children (1-19) (1995)	10.6 per 100,000 children 1-19 (1992-96)	170 Depression Index (1996)		1,013.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 (1995)
Rank	30	56	35	58	53	47 (Tie For)	60	63
Legend	1 = best • 77 = worst			state change			county change	

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.8% of live births (1992-97)	13.3/1000 live births (1992-97)	58.8/1000 girls 15-17 (1992-97)	2.6 confirmed / 1000 children (1-19) (1995)	12.1 per 100,000 children 1-19 (1993-97)	277 Depression Index (1990)	3.7% of grades 9-12 (1994-1995 School Year)	1,111.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1990
Improved	12.5%	22.2%	15.2%					
Worsened				845.3%	60.0%	8.7%		-167.3%
Recent Data	6.9% of live births (1992-96)	7.8/1000 live births (1992-96)	49.8/1000 girls 15-17 (1992-96)	20.3 confirmed / 1000 children (1-19) (1995)	62.5 per 100,000 children 1-19 (1992-96)	270 Depression Index (1996)		298.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Rank	49	2	64	69	69	75	35 (Tie For)	52
Legend	1 = best • 77 = worst			state change			county change	

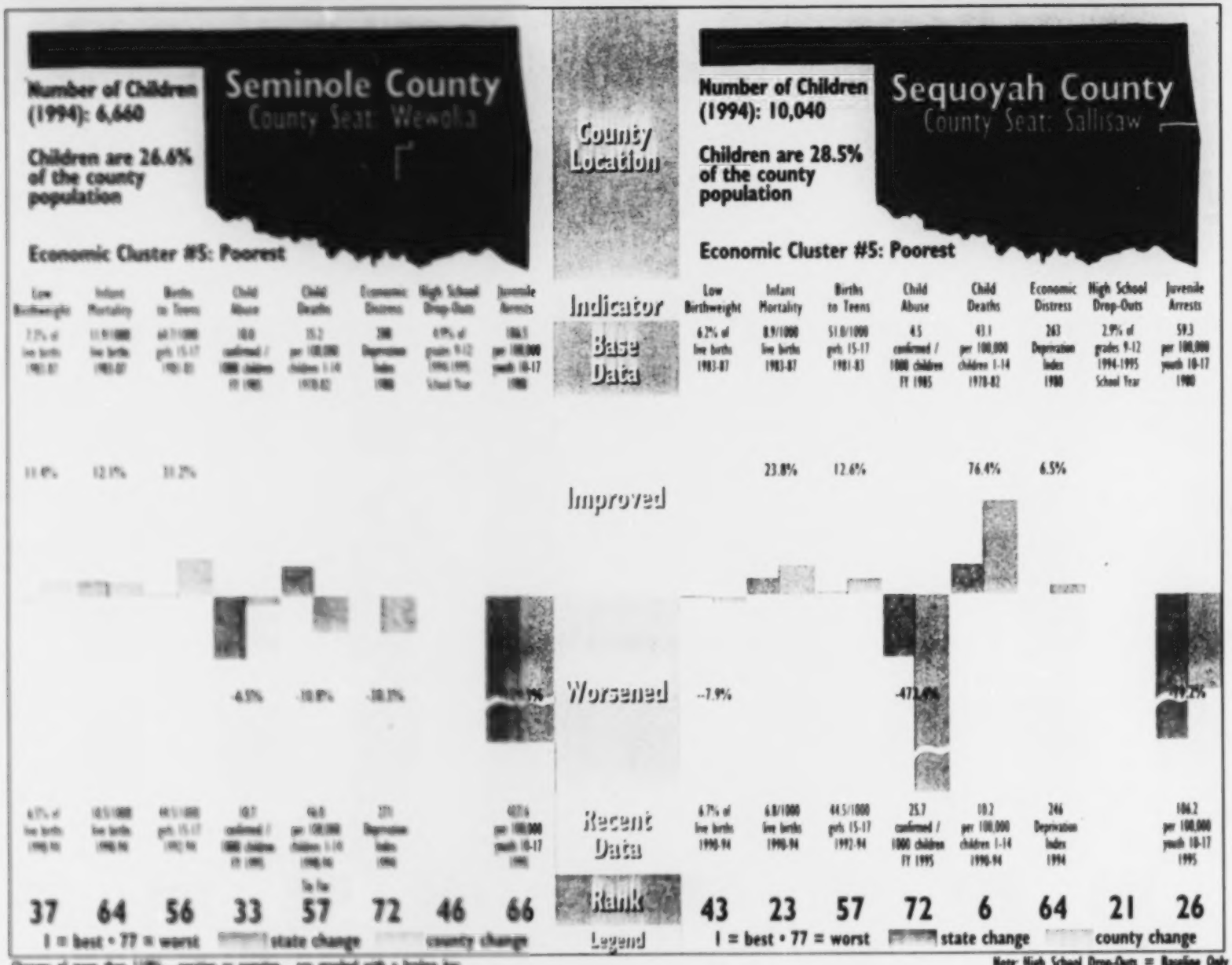
Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only



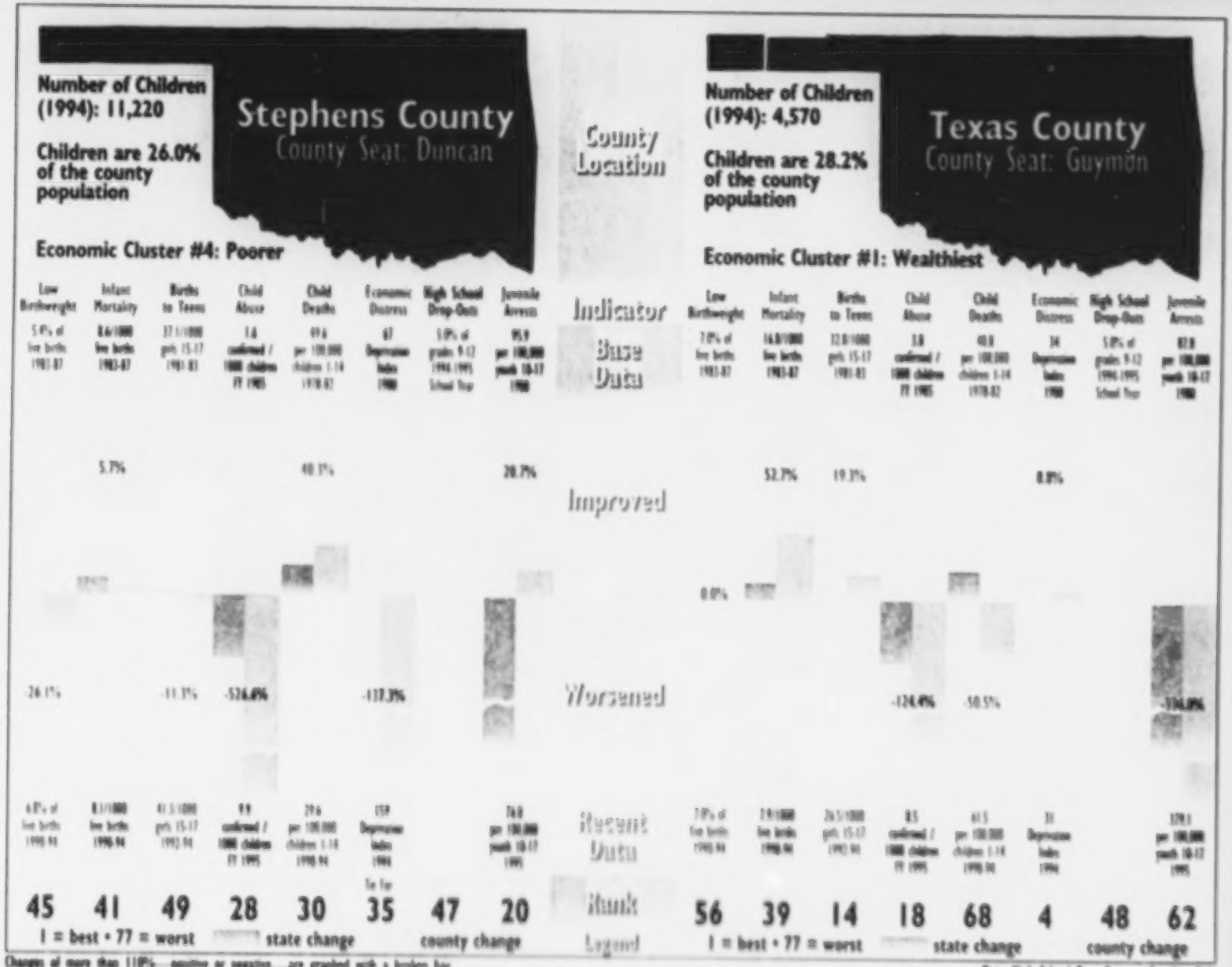
Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only



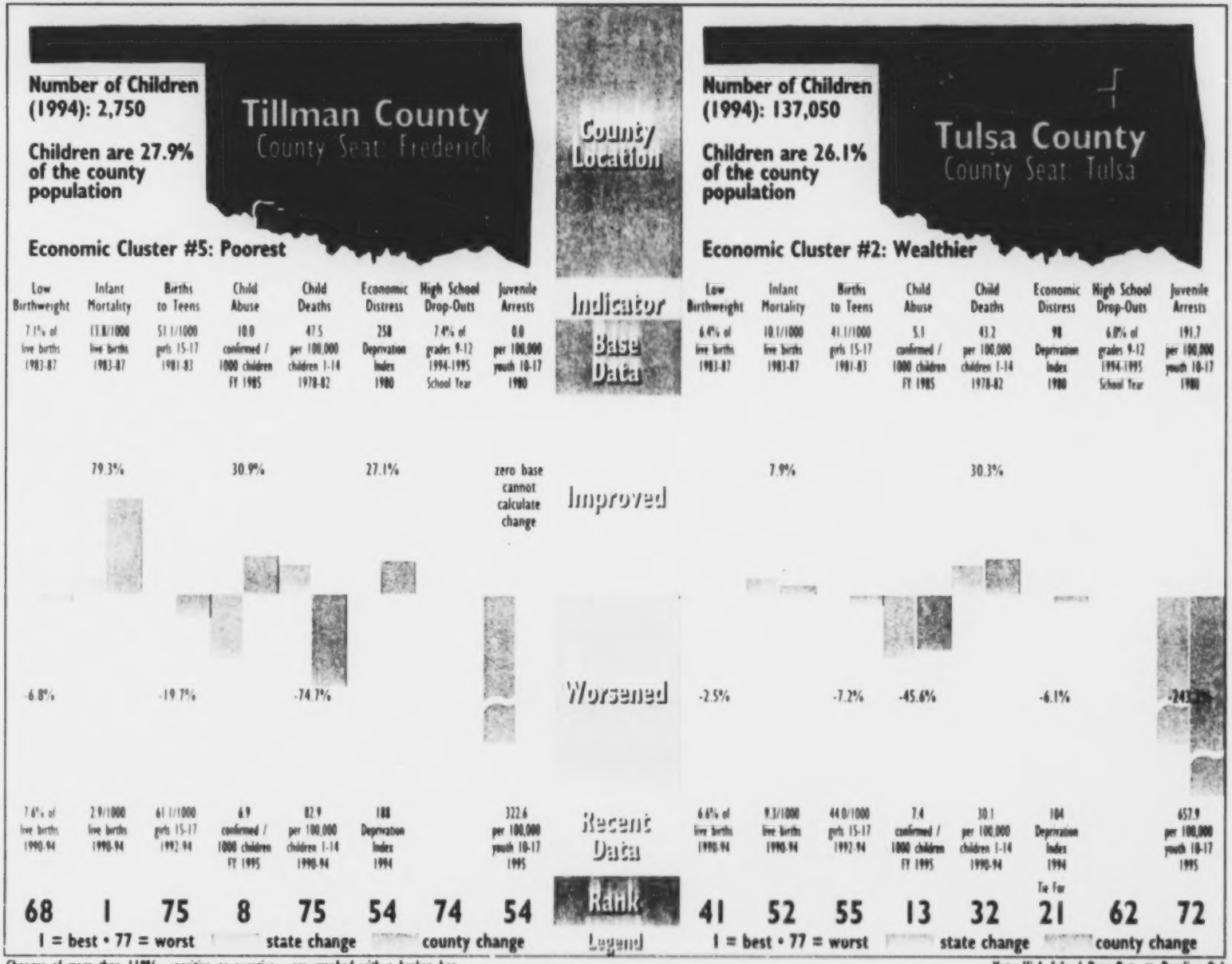
Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only



Changes of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only



Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only

Wagoner County

County Seat: Wagoner

Number of Children (1994): 15,330

Children are 29.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

County/ Location	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Indicator	6.7% of live births 1983-87	5.8/1000 live births 1983-87	30.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	6.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	32.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	132 Depression Index 1980	6.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Base Data	13.6%	19.6%			22.5%	21.2%		zero base cannot calculate change
Improved			-5.5%	-36.3%				
Worsened								
Recent Data	5.8% of live births 1990-94	4.3/1000 live births 1990-94	32.4/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	8.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995	24.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	104 Depression Index 1994		120.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Rank	18	4	26	17	21	21 (Tie for)	70	32

1 = best • 77 = worst — state change — county change

Changes of more than 110% -- positive or negative -- are graphed with a broken bar.

Washington County

County Seat: Bartlesville

Number of Children (1994): 12,310

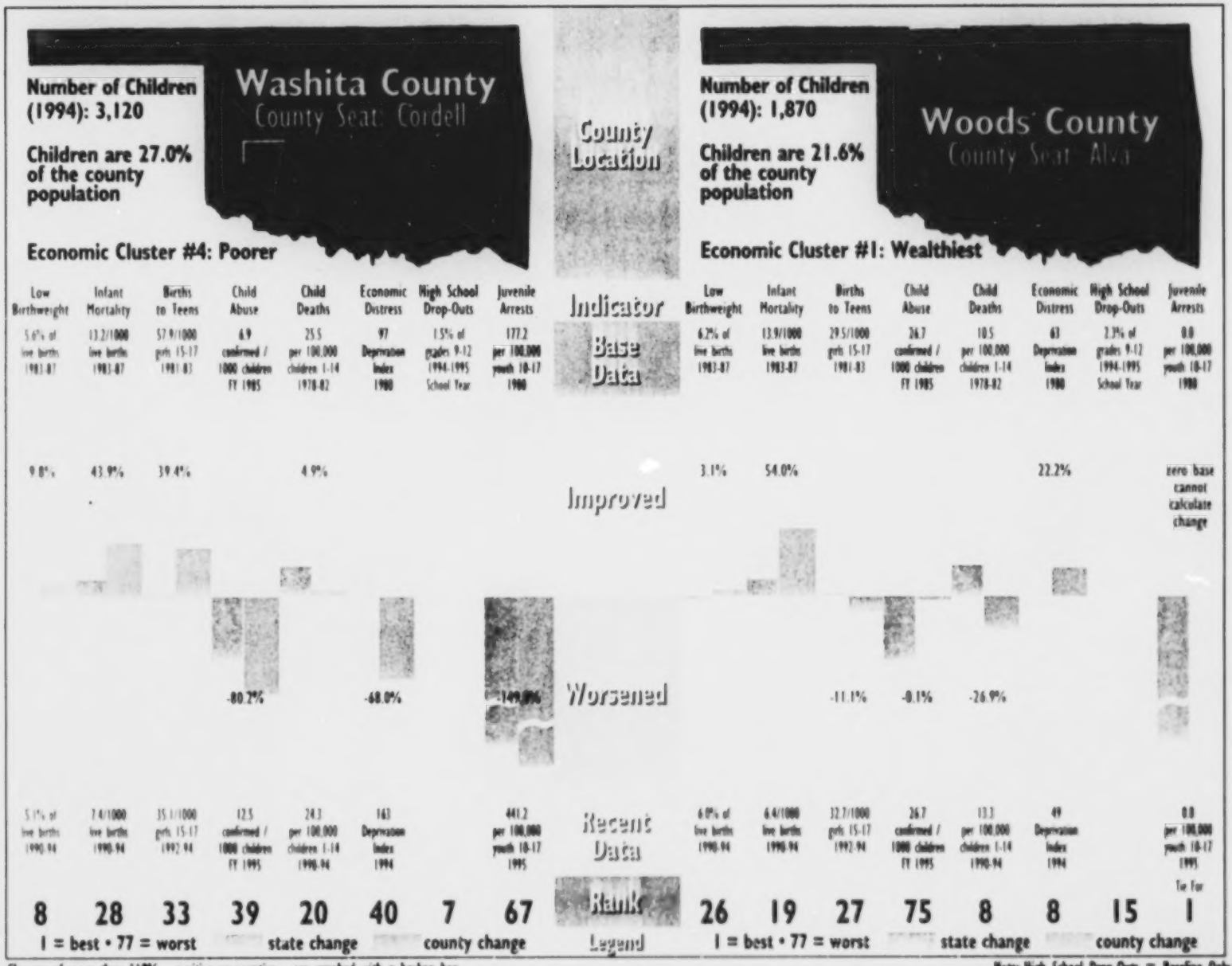
Children are 25.8% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

County/ Location	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Economic Distress	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests
Indicator	6.8% of live births 1983-87	11.0/1000 live births 1983-87	29.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	6.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	53.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	31 Depression Index 1980	4.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	204.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Base Data	9.4%	18.9%			31.9%			9.9%
Improved			-26.8%	-241.8%		-148.4%		
Worsened								
Recent Data	5.8% of live births 1990-94	7.9/1000 live births 1990-94	36.8/1000 girls 15-17 1992-94	23.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1995	36.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1990-94	77 Depression Index 1994		183.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1995
Rank	19	38	38	68	44	15 (Tie for)	40	43

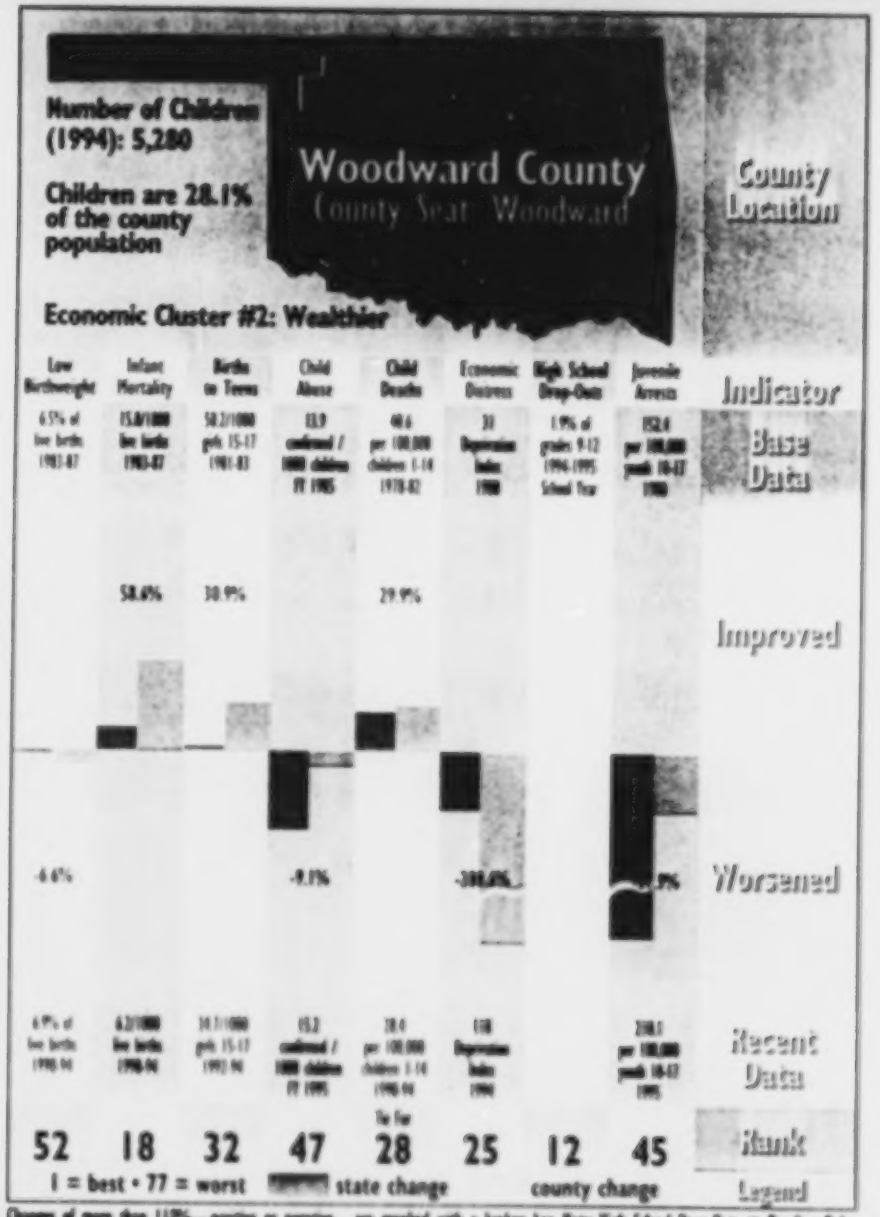
1 = best • 77 = worst — state change — county change

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only



Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only



Changes of more than 110% -- positive or negative -- are graphed with a broken bar. Note: High School Drop-Outs = Baseline Only

FACTBOOK '97

FACTBOOK '97

Number of Children Under Age 18
Oklahoma : 1980, 1990 and 1994 (estimate)

State	954,884	837,807	866,950	26.6%	237,400	27.4%	239,200	27.6%	257,900	29.7%	132,450	15.3%
Adair County	6,163	5,651	6,060	30.7%	1,470	24.3%	1,600	26.4%	1,870	30.9%	1,120	18.5%
Alfalfa County	1,788	1,352	1,300	21.0%	330	25.4%	340	26.2%	410	31.5%	220	16.9%
Atoka County	3,498	3,316	3,410	26.0%	830	24.3%	880	25.8%	1,080	31.7%	620	18.2%
Beaver County	2,026	1,670	1,610	27.7%	370	22.7%	450	27.6%	540	33.1%	270	16.6%
Beckham County	5,255	5,287	5,210	28.1%	1,380	26.5%	1,500	28.8%	1,580	30.3%	750	14.4%
Blaine County	3,805	3,169	3,020	27.6%	810	26.8%	860	28.5%	890	29.5%	460	15.2%
Bryan County	8,106	8,074	8,370	25.2%	2,200	26.3%	2,190	26.2%	2,520	30.1%	1,460	17.4%
Caddo County	9,766	8,640	8,510	28.6%	2,200	25.9%	2,300	27.0%	2,600	30.6%	1,410	16.6%
Canadian County	18,662	22,460	24,200	30.2%	6,310	26.1%	6,790	28.1%	7,450	30.8%	3,650	15.1%
Carter County	12,441	11,721	11,960	27.3%	3,110	26.0%	3,210	26.8%	3,690	30.9%	1,950	16.3%
Cherokee County	9,066	9,231	9,900	27.1%	2,550	25.8%	2,640	26.7%	2,940	29.7%	1,770	17.9%
Choctaw County	5,204	4,308	4,390	28.1%	1,130	25.7%	1,110	25.3%	1,370	31.2%	760	17.3%
Cimarron County	1,056	910	860	27.7%	210	24.4%	240	27.9%	270	31.4%	140	16.3%
Cleveland County	37,910	45,939	49,310	26.4%	13,720	27.6%	13,810	27.8%	14,910	30.0%	7,250	14.6%
Coal County	1,737	1,537	1,580	26.6%	370	23.4%	400	25.3%	530	33.5%	280	17.7%
Comanche County	34,206	31,515	33,250	28.3%	10,200	30.7%	9,400	28.3%	9,160	28.3%	4,290	12.9%
Cotton County	2,006	1,699	1,710	25.5%	430	25.1%	480	28.1%	540	31.6%	260	15.2%
Craig County	3,900	3,301	3,320	23.4%	840	25.3%	840	25.3%	1,010	31.0%	610	18.4%
Creek County	18,204	17,093	17,870	28.1%	4,670	26.1%	4,750	26.6%	5,400	30.2%	3,050	17.1%
Custer County	6,629	7,115	7,040	26.5%	1,930	27.4%	2,040	29.0%	2,130	30.3%	940	13.4%
Delaware County	6,642	6,806	7,580	24.2%	1,890	24.9%	2,010	26.8%	2,270	29.9%	1,390	18.3%
Dewey County	1,575	1,461	1,390	26.4%	320	23.0%	360	25.9%	490	35.3%	220	15.8%
Ellis County	1,567	1,178	1,120	26.2%	230	20.5%	300	26.8%	370	33.0%	220	19.6%
Garfield County	17,302	16,878	16,910	26.2%	4,010	26.9%	4,190	28.1%	4,610	31.0%	2,100	14.1%
Garvin County	7,566	6,761	6,800	25.4%	1,610	23.7%	1,890	27.8%	2,110	31.3%	1,170	17.2%
Grady County	11,810	11,816	12,190	28.3%	3,080	25.3%	3,380	27.7%	3,860	31.7%	1,870	15.3%
Grant County	1,605	1,432	1,480	25.2%	380	27.1%	390	27.9%	410	29.3%	220	15.7%
Greer County	1,522	1,312	1,290	20.0%	330	25.6%	340	26.4%	410	31.8%	210	16.3%
Harmon County	1,229	1,081	990	27.5%	250	25.3%	280	28.3%	330	33.3%	130	13.1%
Harper County	1,198	1,032	970	25.4%	220	22.7%	270	27.8%	320	33.0%	160	16.5%
Haskell County	3,101	2,940	2,950	26.0%	680	23.9%	760	26.7%	880	30.9%	510	18.6%
Hughes County	3,776	3,199	3,150	24.5%	710	22.5%	790	25.1%	1,040	33.0%	610	19.4%
Jackson County	9,469	8,678	8,560	29.5%	2,670	31.2%	2,390	27.9%	2,440	28.5%	1,060	12.4%
Jefferson County	2,260	1,732	1,730	24.7%	410	23.7%	460	26.6%	540	31.2%	320	18.5%
Johnston County	2,923	2,679	2,700	26.7%	620	23.0%	710	27.0%	860	31.9%	490	18.1%
Kay County	11,168	12,753	12,730	26.5%	3,460	27.2%	3,560	28.0%	3,810	29.9%	1,900	14.9%
Kingfisher County	4,193	3,709	3,800	28.6%	960	25.3%	1,120	29.5%	1,170	30.8%	550	14.5%
Kiowa County	3,304	2,825	2,960	26.7%	760	25.7%	840	28.4%	880	29.7%	480	16.2%

Number of Children Under Age 18
Oklahoma : 1980, 1990 and 1994 (estimate)

Latimer County	2,759	2,396	2,080	27.1%	690	24.0%	760	27.1%	910	32.5%	440	15.7%
Le Flore County	12,250	11,924	12,380	27.6%	3,160	25.5%	3,170	25.6%	3,880	31.3%	2,170	17.5%
Lincoln County	7,896	8,219	8,460	28.1%	2,080	24.6%	2,320	27.4%	2,640	31.2%	1,420	16.8%
Logan County	7,837	7,890	8,110	27.2%	2,040	25.2%	2,240	27.6%	2,430	30.0%	1,400	17.3%
Love County	2,142	2,847	2,160	25.1%	520	24.1%	570	26.6%	680	31.5%	390	18.1%
McClain County	6,284	6,386	6,790	27.7%	1,590	23.4%	1,910	28.1%	2,000	30.6%	1,210	17.8%
McCurtain County	12,011	9,894	10,050	29.6%	2,680	25.9%	2,650	26.6%	3,120	31.0%	1,680	16.7%
McIntosh County	3,939	3,918	4,220	23.4%	990	23.5%	1,120	26.5%	1,320	31.3%	790	18.7%
Major County	2,494	2,174	2,090	27.0%	520	24.9%	580	27.8%	690	33.0%	300	14.4%
Marshall County	2,610	2,459	2,620	22.7%	660	25.2%	690	26.3%	770	29.4%	500	19.1%
Mayes County	9,574	9,077	9,640	27.2%	2,460	25.5%	2,620	27.2%	2,930	30.4%	1,630	16.9%
Murray County	3,464	3,867	3,870	25.5%	720	23.5%	860	28.0%	960	31.3%	530	17.3%
Muskogee County	19,476	18,621	18,990	27.4%	4,810	25.3%	5,310	28.0%	5,810	30.6%	3,050	16.1%
Noble County	3,210	2,985	3,050	27.1%	780	25.6%	860	28.2%	960	31.5%	450	14.8%
Nowata County	3,160	2,520	2,480	25.3%	620	25.0%	650	26.2%	780	31.5%	430	17.3%
Okfuskee County	3,252	3,024	2,930	26.2%	710	24.2%	800	27.3%	870	29.7%	550	18.8%
Oklahoma County	154,315	156,690	163,000	26.1%	48,630	29.8%	45,810	28.1%	45,850	28.1%	22,710	13.9%
Okmulgee County	10,761	9,766	10,000	26.8%	2,640	26.4%	2,770	27.2%	2,980	29.8%	1,660	16.6%
Osage County	11,351	11,549	11,800	27.7%	2,950	25.0%	3,170	26.9%	3,690	31.3%	1,990	16.9%
Ottawa County	9,006	7,332	7,440	24.0%	1,930	25.9%	1,950	26.2%	2,280	30.6%	1,280	17.2%
Pawnee County	4,315	4,198	4,270	27.0%	1,100	25.8%	1,110	26.0%	1,340	31.4%	720	16.9%
Payne County	12,676	12,997	13,470	21.1%	3,020	28.4%	3,870	28.7%	3,960	29.4%	1,820	13.5%
Pittsburg County	10,947	10,864	10,620	24.8%	2,540	23.9%	2,780	26.2%	3,390	31.9%	1,910	18.0%
Pontotoc County	8,368	8,531	8,590	25.0%	2,100	25.4%	2,330	27.1%	2,640	30.7%	1,440	16.8%
Pottawatomie County	15,777	15,852	16,350	27.0%	4,060	24.8%	4,450	27.2%	5,040	30.8%	2,800	17.1%
Pushmataha County	3,419	2,804	2,880	25.5%	710	24.7%	770	26.7%	880	30.6%	520	18.1%
Roger Mills County	1,347	1,153	1,080	27.9%	260	24.1%	300	27.8%	340	31.5%	180	16.7%
Rogers County	14,985	15,672	17,240	28.4%	4,430	25.7%	4,680	27.1%	5,250	30.5%	2,880	16.7%
Seminole County	7,815	6,765	6,660	26.6%	1,610	24.2%	1,870	28.1%	2,050	30.8%	1,130	17.0%
Sequoyah County	9,973	9,620	10,040	28.5%	2,530	25.2%	2,560	25.5%	3,160	31.5%	1,790	17.8%
Stephens County	11,089	10,993	11,220	26.0%	2,790	24.9%	3,010	26.8%	3,620	32.3%	1,800	16.0%
Texas County	5,370	4,622	4,570	28.2%	1,140	24.9%	1,280	28.0%	1,410	30.9%	740	16.2%
Tillman County	3,703	2,895	2,750	27.9%	690	25.1%	800	29.1%	850	30.9%	410	14.9%
Tulsa County	129,514	131,694	137,050	26.1%	41,190	30.1%	38,160	27.8%	38,730	28.3%	18,970	13.8%
Wagoner County	14,372	14,229	15,330	29.7%	3,740	24.4%	4,180	27.3%	4,790	31.2%	2,620	17.1%
Washington County	12,910	12,425	12,310	25.8%	3,240	26.3%	3,440	27.9%	3,750	30.5%	1,880	15.3%
Washita County	3,829	3,089	3,120	27.0%	790	25.3%	920	29.5%	930	29.8%	480	15.4%
Woods County	2,300	1,963	1,870	21.6%	490	26.2%	510	27.3%	590	31.6%	280	15.0%
Woodward County	6,474	5,316	5,280	28.1%	1,320	25.0%	1,520	28.8%	1,650	31.3%	790	15.0%

kids count

County Deprivation Index: Rankings of Various Economic Factors, Child Poverty, Per Capita Personal Income, % of Children on Welfare, Unemployment Rate Counties, 1980 and 1994 (except recent child poverty data is from 1990 Census)

OKLAHOMA	131,870	15.7		179,283	21.7		$9,309		$17,610		90,997	10.6%		87,352	10.1%		4.9		5.6												
Adair County	**1,868**	**30.3**	**73**	**1,750**	**31.2**	**60**	**$5,189**	**75**	**$14,525**	**54**	**1,262**	**21.0%**	**75**	**479**	**7.9%**	**56**	**8.5**	**67**	**4.5**	**23**	**280**	**tie for 76**	**172**	**tie for 65**	**40.7%**	**Poorer**	**4**
Alfalfa County	246	14.9	29	283	21.2	27	$8,462	24	$17,036	20	96	4.6%	14	38	2.9%	2	1.7	2	1.5	1	69	14	50	9	27.5%	Wealthiest	1
Atoka County	**1,122**	**32.6**	**75**	**1,181**	**35.9**	**66**	**$4,843**	**77**	**$11,187**	**77**	**677**	**19.4%**	**73**	**456**	**13.4%**	**62**	**7.9**	**65**	**5.8**	**42**	**280**	**tie for 76**	**240**	**66**	**14.1%**	**Poorest**	**5**
Beaver County	368	16.0	42	163	9.7	1	$11,078	4	$18,667	9	26	1.3%	3	52	3.2%	4	2.4	6	3.3	7	55	6	21	1	61.6%	Wealthiest	1
Beckham County	**748**	**14.6**	**33**	**1,206**	**24.9**	**43**	**$7,883**	**58**	**$15,731**	**39**	**439**	**8.4%**	**36**	**563**	**10.6%**	**51**	**2.6**	**10**	**5.1**	**31**	**112**	**tie for 25**	**159**	**34**	**-41.1%**	**Poorer**	**4**
Blaine County	730	19.4	47	796	24.3	40	$7,647	40	$15,976	24	334	8.6%	39	353	11.7%	56	2.6	8	4.0	16	134	38	136	31	1.5%	Poorer	4
Bryan County	**1,819**	**22.6**	**63**	**2,347**	**29.8**	**66**	**$6,459**	**69**	**$13,894**	**57**	**852**	**10.5%**	**44**	**731**	**8.7%**	**39**	**6.2**	**57**	**5.2**	**32**	**214**	**52**	**194**	**56**	**9.3%**	**Poorest**	**5**
Caddo County	2,364	25.2	61	2,939	35.3	67	$6,933	55	$14,303	55	1,450	15.5%	58	1,433	16.6%	73	4.7	43	6.1	46	217	56	241	63	11.1%	Poorest	5
Canadian County	**1,360**	**7.4**	**1**	**2,368**	**10.6**	**2**	**$10,215**	**7**	**$17,799**	**12**	**500**	**3.2%**	**9**	**1,062**	**4.4%**	**12**	**5.8**	**56**	**3.5**	**10**	**72**	**16**	**38**	**6**	**50.0%**	**Wealthiest**	**1**
Carter County	2,377	19.5	48	3,086	26.4	45	$9,258	15	$17,002	21	1,663	13.4%	53	1,306	10.9%	54	4.2	33	6.4	47	149	40	167	42	12.1%	Poorer	4
Cherokee County	**2,120**	**24.8**	**58**	**3,440**	**37.7**	**73**	**$6,806**	**66**	**$14,734**	**47**	**1,304**	**14.7%**	**57**	**1,107**	**11.2%**	**55**	**7.6**	**63**	**6.7**	**52**	**246**	**tie for 63**	**227**	**58**	**7.7%**	**Poorest**	**5**
Choctaw County	1,472	28.6	67	1,793	42.2	76	$6,184	65	$13,455	69	1,073	20.6%	74	776	17.7%	74	10.2	73	11.5	74	279	73	293	77	5.0%	Poorest	5
Cimarron County	**159**	**14.9**	**31**	**189**	**21.1**	**25**	**$7,139**	**47**	**$24,182**	**1**	**52**	**4.9%**	**18**	**32**	**3.7%**	**7**	**6.1**	**56**	**2.3**	**2**	**152**	**42**	**35**	**5**	**77.0%**	**Wealthiest**	**1**
Cleveland County	2,846	7.6	2	4,884	10.8	3	$9,730	9	$17,351	13	1,458	3.8%	12	2,701	5.4%	20	3.7	28	3.5	11	51	5	47	7	7.8%	Wealthiest	1
Coal County	**486**	**36.3**	**85**	**486**	**38.9**	**64**	**$3,405**	**78**	**$11,248**	**76**	**314**	**10.1%**	**71**	**158**	**10.0%**	**48**	**12.0**	**76**	**9.0**	**69**	**285**	**75**	**257**	**68**	**9.8%**	**Poorest**	**5**
Comanche County	5,271	19.3	46	6,733	21.8	34	$7,231	45	$15,085	39	3,836	11.2%	47	4,911	12.1%	58	6.3	58	6.4	46	196	49	179	50	8.7%	Poorer	4
Cotton County	**360**	**19.3**	**44**	**479**	**30.5**	**53**	**$6,986**	**54**	**$15,881**	**27**	**302**	**10.1%**	**61**	**111**	**6.0%**	**26**	**3.9**	**38**	**6.9**	**53**	**109**	**46**	**150**	**tie for 35**	**5.0%**	**Poorer**	**4**
Craig County	534	13.9	27	656	20.7	24	$8,942	34	$14,649	50	276	7.1%	27	140	4.2%	11	4.7	44	5.6	38	132	tie for 32	123	27	6.8%	Middle	3
Creek County	**2,427**	**13.5**	**23**	**2,974**	**17.6**	**19**	**$8,401**	**39**	**$15,070**	**40**	**1,587**	**9.7%**	**38**	**1,320**	**7.4%**	**30**	**4.0**	**42**	**7.1**	**55**	**120**	**tie for 33**	**144**	**32**	**11.8%**	**Poorer**	**4**
Custer County	1,180	17.8	41	1,517	21.5	32	$8,159	31	$15,751	32	562	8.5%	37	587	8.5%	38	3.1	20	4.6	25	129	tie for 33	127	28	1.6%	Middle	3
Delaware County	**1,661**	**20.0**	**60**	**1,458**	**21.2**	**23**	**$5,740**	**70**	**$15,379**	**38**	**1,100**	**10.7%**	**64**	**602**	**7.9%**	**36**	**6.5**	**60**	**4.5**	**24**	**262**	**69**	**122**	**28**	**53.4%**	**Middle**	**3**
Dewey County	264	16.3	37	246	16.7	14	$8,144	32	$17,199	17	76	4.6%	15	43	3.1%	3	2.8	13	4.7	25	87	tie for 20	60	tie for 11	38.1%	Wealthiest	1
Ellis County	**141**	**8.2**	**8**	**166**	**16.3**	**12**	**$9,099**	**13**	**$17,270**	**15**	**48**	**5.1%**	**8**	**38**	**5.2%**	**5**	**2.8**	**14**	**5.2**	**34**	**40**	**tie for 4**	**68**	**13**	**-65.0%**	**Wealthiest**	**1**
Garfield County	1,530	9.2	7	2,580	18.0	17	$10,521	6	$18,496	11	801	5.1%	21	994	6.7%	29	3.4	23	4.1	20	57	tie for 8	77	tie for 15	35.1%	Wealthiest	1
Garvin County	**1,681**	**18.1**	**52**	**1,813**	**24.8**	**42**	**$8,781**	**19**	**$15,885**	**36**	**578**	**7.8%**	**50**	**731**	**10.8%**	**62**	**3.3**	**21**	**6.0**	**50**	**105**	**33**	**172**	**tie for 65**	**-60.8%**	**Poorer**	**4**
Grady County	1,810	15.6	34	2,731	23.3	37	$8,420	25	$14,500	52	831	7.0%	26	953	7.8%	34	4.4	39	5.6	37	124	32	160	38	-29.0%	Poorer	4
Grant County	**326**	**19.9**	**39**	**332**	**19.6**	**9**	**$9,400**	**14**	**$21,112**	**4**	**84**	**5.0%**	**10**	**48**	**3.3%**	**6**	**2.0**	**3**	**2.4**	**3**	**53**	**7**	**22**	**2**	**58.8%**	**Wealthiest**	**1**
Greer County	467	30.9	74	361	26.6	47	$6,470	59	$14,631	51	251	16.5%	62	215	16.7%	72	2.2	4	3.3	6	199	50	176	tie for 47	11.6%	Poorer	4
Harmon County	**432**	**36.9**	**76**	**400**	**50.6**	**77**	**$3,404**	**79**	**$17,063**	**19**	**216**	**17.6%**	**69**	**107**	**10.9%**	**76**	**3.7**	**27**	**3.7**	**13**	**268**	**tie for 63**	**185**	**tie for 52**	**26.8%**	**Poorest**	**5**
Harper County	115	9.6	11	143	14.1	6	$8,585	21	$20,994	5	9	0.8%	1	23	2.4%	1	4.4	36	4.0	17	71	15	29	3	59.2%	Wealthiest	1
Haskell County	**814**	**20.0**	**49**	**930**	**33.5**	**65**	**$6,709**	**57**	**$13,098**	**72**	**517**	**18.7%**	**65**	**253**	**8.9%**	**41**	**8.9**	**69**	**10.5**	**77**	**280**	**82**	**255**	**67**	**-6.3%**	**Poorest**	**5**
Hughes County	1,133	30.3	72	1,198	37.6	71	$6,312	61	$13,516	68	474	12.6%	50	471	15.0%	70	8.2	66	13.6	75	249	65	264	76	14.1%	Poorest	5
Jackson County	**2,110**	**22.5**	**52**	**2,058**	**24.4**	**41**	**$8,709**	**58**	**$15,211**	**37**	**1,391**	**15.0%**	**56**	**850**	**9.9%**	**47**	**5.4**	**51**	**4.4**	**22**	**210**	**tie for 53**	**147**	**33**	**31.0%**	**Poorer**	**4**
Jefferson County	470	21.0	51	457	26.9	46	$7,077	52	$15,016	43	143	6.3%	23	116	6.7%	30	4.3	36	6.1	45	162	44	166	41	2.5%	Poorer	4
Johnston County	**1,096**	**37.1**	**77**	**1,017**	**37.8**	**72**	**$5,680**	**72**	**$12,440**	**74**	**485**	**16.6%**	**63**	**397**	**14.7%**	**67**	**4.5**	**40**	**5.5**	**35**	**252**	**tie for 66**	**240**	**65**	**1.0%**	**Poorest**	**5**
Kay County	1,240	9.6	9	2,133	17.0	15	$10,795	5	$19,472	8	646	4.9%	17	629	4.9%	16	3.7	26	9.4	66	57	tie for 9	105	23	64.2%	Wealthier	2
Kingfisher County	**479**	**11.6**	**19**	**480**	**13.1**	**4**	**$9,661**	**8**	**$17,219**	**16**	**116**	**2.8%**	**5**	**173**	**4.6%**	**15**	**2.6**	**9**	**4.2**	**21**	**40**	**tie for 4**	**58**	**10**	**-40.0%**	**Wealthiest**	**1**
Kiowa County	902	27.7	64	1,082	35.8	70	$7,119	48	$15,779	31	423	12.9%	51	372	12.6%	60	3.4	32	3.9	15	165	48	176	tie for 47	4.9%	Poorer	4

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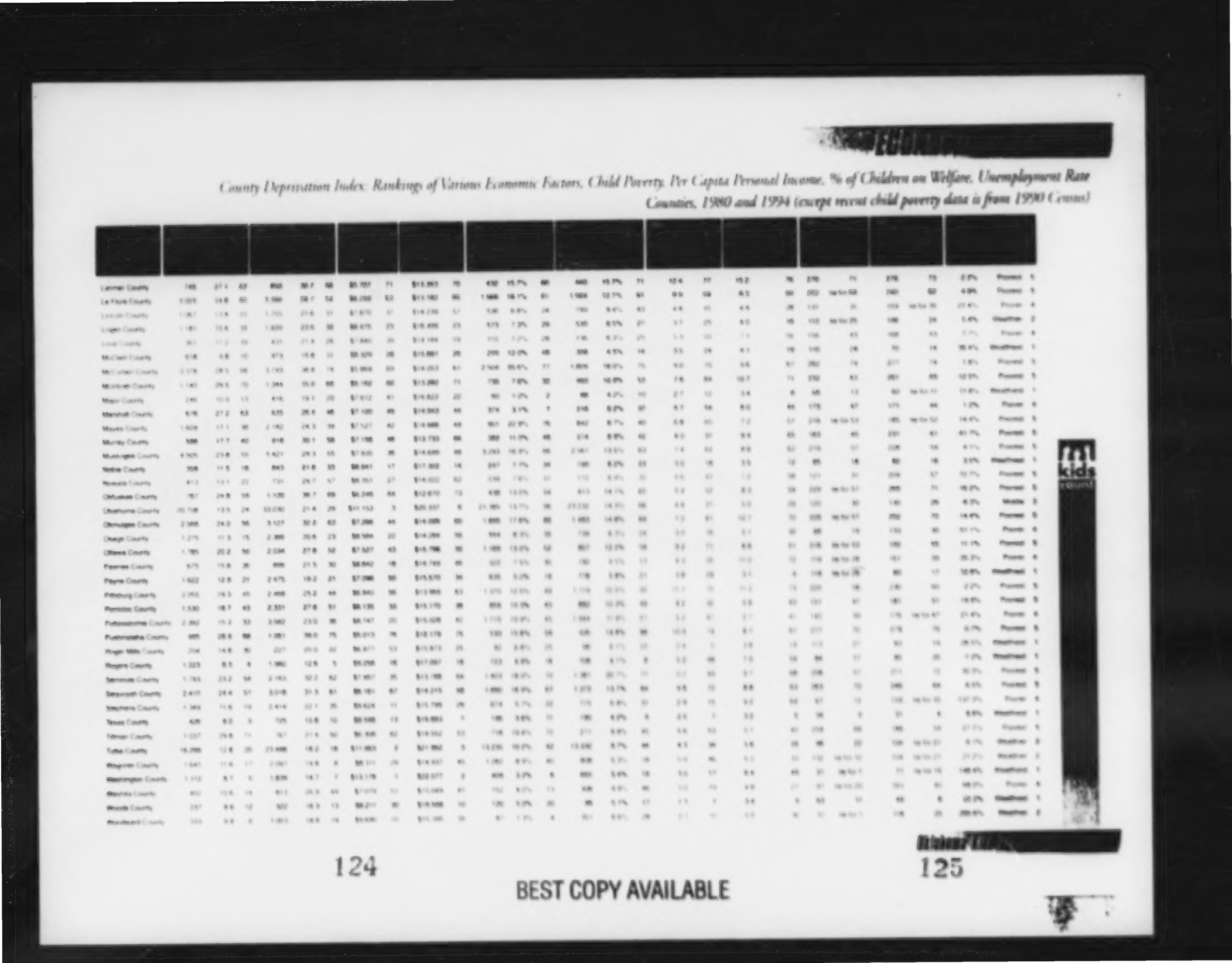
County Deprivation Index: Rankings of Various Economic Factors, Child Poverty, Per Capita Personal Income, % of Children on Welfare, Unemployment Rate Counties, 1980 and 1994 (except recent child poverty data is from 1990 Census)



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[redacted] INFANTS

Five-Year Number & Average Annual Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less than 5 ½ Pounds Oklahoma: 1983-87 & 1990-94

[redacted]						
STATE TOTALS	17,113	6.5	15,668	6.7		3.2%
Adair County	93	5.7	109	6.0	25	4.4%
Alfalfa County	18	4.2	19	7.5	66	78.8%
Atoka County	62	7.1	62	8.3	34	16.3%
Beaver County	26	5.8	30	8.7	75	50.8%
Beckham County	117	6.0	91	7.0	54	16.1%
Blaine County	73	6.3	46	5.9	21	7.1%
Bryan County	180	7.8	152	7.0	58	9.7%
Caddo County	163	5.7	140	6.4	33	11.5%
Canadian County	387	5.2	289	5.7	16	10.1%
Carter County	244	6.9	228	7.4	65	7.8%
Cherokee County	138	5.6	163	6.1	28	8.6%
Choctaw County	92	7.9	112	10.3	77	30.7%
Cimarron County	17	6.1	20	9.7	76	59.2%
Cleveland County	686	5.7	681	6.2	29	8.6%
Coal County	31	7.7	27	6.5	38	15.5%
Comanche County	823	6.5	764	7.1	59	8.5%
Cotton County	20	4.5	17	4.8	2	10.5%
Craig County	61	6.7	59	7.0	57	48.9%
Creek County	311	6.4	271	6.3	31	2.2%
Custer County	155	6.0	133	7.3	61	21.9%
Delaware County	102	5.8	112	7.0	55	20.4%
Dewey County	24	5.3	12	3.8	1	27.7%
Ellis County	17	5.6	12	5.9	22	4.5%
Garfield County	303	5.9	261	6.8	67	15.8%
Garvin County	164	7.8	135	7.9	70	1.1%
Grady County	215	6.4	175	6.4	34	0.1%
Grant County	27	5.9	16	5.3	10	10.5%
Greer County	23	6.0	23	6.9	51	15.8%
Harmon County	26	8.5	19	8.2	73	3.7%
Harper County	7	2.6	14	6.7	44	157.6%
Haskell County	54	7.4	54	8.1	72	10.1%
Hughes County	49	5.5	46	5.9	23	6.5%
Jackson County	226	6.9	188	6.8	46	1.2%
Jefferson County	27	6.0	20	5.2	9	12.7%
Johnston County	49	7.6	33	5.4	13	28.6%
Kay County	259	6.5	195	5.5	14	14.8%
Kingfisher County	65	4.7	43	4.9	7	4.2%
Kiowa County	74	8.0	45	6.9	50	14.1%

[redacted]						
Latimer County	48	6.3	47	6.9	51	9.5%
Le Flore County	218	7.1	197	6.4	35	9.6%
Lincoln County	131	6.2	104	5.7	17	7.6%
Logan County	150	6.5	125	7.2	62	11.3%
Love County	38	7.5	32	5.8	20	22.4%
McClain County	120	7.0	88	5.7	15	18.9%
McCurtain County	150	5.5	175	6.5	36	17.5%
McIntosh County	85	7.9	67	7.1	61	9.7%
Major County	32	4.9	18	4.9	6	0.4%
Marshall County	39	6.3	47	6.9	48	8.8%
Mayes County	124	5.1	160	6.6	48	28.5%
Murray County	54	6.3	29	4.3	3	31.2%
Muskogee County	409	7.2	336	6.5	39	9.1%
Noble County	61	6.8	31	4.8	5	29.8%
Nowata County	37	5.2	43	6.6	42	27.8%
Okfuskee County	73	8.4	50	7.1	60	15.7%
Oklahoma County	4,081	7.2	3,805	7.6	69	5.8%
Okmulgee County	239	7.8	202	8.1	71	3.7%
Osage County	195	6.7	137	6.0	27	9.9%
Ottawa County	147	6.9	131	6.3	32	8.5%
Pawnee County	73	5.9	53	5.4	11	8.4%
Payne County	246	5.6	176	4.5	4	19.5%
Pittsburg County	191	7.0	190	7.4	64	5.8%
Pontotoc County	156	6.2	133	5.9	24	5.3%
Pottawatomie County	288	6.2	249	6.2	30	0.8%
Pushmataha County	64	7.8	45	6.9	49	12.1%
Roger Mills County	23	6.3	15	7.6	67	20.3%
Rogers County	222	5.6	218	5.4	12	0.8%
Seminole County	153	7.3	110	6.5	37	11.4%
Sequoyah County	160	6.2	167	6.7	43	7.9%
Stephens County	168	5.4	176	6.8	85	26.1%
Texas County	108	7.0	79	7.0	56	0.8%
Tillman County	62	7.1	53	7.6	68	6.8%
Tulsa County	2,798	6.4	2,831	6.6	41	2.5%
Wagoner County	222	6.7	186	5.8	18	13.6%
Washington County	241	6.4	174	5.8	19	9.4%
Washita County	59	5.6	34	5.1	8	9.8%
Woods County	40	6.2	28	6.0	26	3.1%
Woodward County	121	6.5	89	6.9	52	6.6%

kids count

Five-Year Number and Average Annual Rate of Deaths per 1000 Live Births Oklahoma: 1983-87 & 1990-94

STATE TOTALS	2,735	10.4	2,856	8.8		15.0%
Adair County	17	10.5	19	10.3	61	1.6%
Alfalfa County	2	6.6	2	7.9	36	-31.2%
Atoka County	6	9.6	6	7.9	37	-22.5%
Beaver County	5	11.2	2	5.8	15	-48.1%
Beckham County	14	7.2	12	9.1	53	-27.8%
Blaine County	16	13.7	9	11.4	67	16.7%
Bryan County	24	10.4	11	5.1	7	51.3%
Caddo County	21	8.0	27	12.2	69	-52.8%
Canadian County	42	7.1	30	5.9	16	16.7%
Carter County	17	12.4	20	7.8	14	25.2%
Cherokee County	16	6.5	14	5.2	11	20.2%
Choctaw County	10	8.6	7	6.4	20	25.2%
Cimarron County	2	7.2	1	0.9	6	52.6%
Cleveland County	106	8.8	92	8.1	45	5.8%
Coal County	11	27.2	6	14.4	72	47.1%
Comanche County	112	10.4	99	9.1	10	12.3%
Cotton County	1	2.3	2	4.7	5	-105.6%
Craig County	11	12.1	14	16.5	75	-36.4%
Creek County	41	8.8	29	6.7	22	24.8%
Custer County	17	14.2	15	8.2	44	42.2%
Delaware County	14	7.9	13	6.9	25	13.1%
Dewey County	3	6.7	4	12.7	30	-89.5%
Ellis County	2	6.6	2	9.8	55	-47.8%
Garfield County	52	10.1	30	7.7	12	23.8%
Garvin County	19	9.8	14	8.1	42	9.8%
Grady County	19	11.6	21	7.6	11	34.1%
Grant County	0	0.0	1	9.9	57	***
Greer County	6	15.7	1	9.8	69	42.4%
Harmon County	1	9.2	4	17.2	76	-77.7%
Harper County	2	7.5	2	9.6	56	-27.6%
Haskell County	9	12.2	9	13.5	71	-10.8%
Hughes County	5	5.6	6	5.1	8	9.6%
Jackson County	21	6.9	25	9.0	48	-31.2%
Jefferson County	4	8.8	3	7.8	35	11.8%
Johnston County	8	12.4	4	6.6	21	47.8%
Kay County	40	12.1	19	11.1	66	8.1%
Kingfisher County	9	6.5	6	6.8	28	-4.8%
Kiowa County	8	9.6	4	6.1	11	29.2%

*** = zero base - cannot calculate change

Latimer County	4	6.3	11	16.0	78	-154.2%
Le Flore County	32	10.8	23	7.6	29	31.2%
Lincoln County	20	9.4	22	12.0	68	-27.5%
Logan County	19	8.2	9	5.2	18	37.0%
Love County	9	17.8	4	7.2	27	59.4%
McClain County	21	12.1	14	9.0	47	26.0%
McCurtain County	24	8.7	27	9.9	59	-14.3%
McIntosh County	14	13.0	10	10.6	65	18.1%
Major County	3	4.6	3	8.0	90	-74.8%
Marshall County	5	8.1	10	14.4	75	-78.1%
Mayes County	21	9.6	23	9.6	53	-9.3%
Murray County	14	16.2	7	10.4	63	35.9%
Muskogee County	70	12.4	51	9.9	58	20.1%
Noble County	11	12.2	5	7.7	33	36.7%
Nowata County	4	5.7	3	4.6	3	19.0%
Okfuskee County	12	13.8	6	8.5	46	38.7%
Oklahoma County	609	12.2	522	10.3	62	15.2%
Okmulgee County	28	9.1	19	7.6	38	16.4%
Osage County	28	6.9	12	5.3	12	23.5%
Ottawa County	25	11.7	11	5.3	13	54.8%
Pawnee County	11	8.9	8	8.1	41	8.5%
Payne County	35	7.9	28	5.1	9	35.3%
Pittsburg County	38	14.0	26	10.0	60	28.3%
Pontotoc County	23	9.2	16	7.0	26	23.5%
Pottawatomie County	55	11.9	40	9.9	56	17.1%
Pushmataha County	11	13.3	2	3.0	2	77.2%
Roger Mills County	3	8.1	5	25.0	77	-208.6%
Rogers County	37	9.0	23	5.7	14	36.5%
Seminole County	25	11.9	10	10.5	60	12.1%
Sequoyah County	23	8.9	17	6.8	23	23.8%
Stephens County	27	8.6	21	8.1	81	5.7%
Texas County	26	16.8	9	7.9	59	52.7%
Tillman County	12	11.0	2	2.9	1	79.3%
Tulsa County	459	10.1	480	9.5	52	7.9%
Wagoner County	19	5.8	15	6.7	9	19.6%
Washington County	48	11.0	30	7.9	18	38.9%
Washita County	14	13.2	5	7.6	28	43.9%
Woods County	9	13.9	3	6.4	19	54.0%
Woodward County	20	15.8	8	6.2	18	58.6%
unknown			9			

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Rate of Births to Mothers Age 15 through 17 Oklahoma: 1981-83 & 1992-94

STATE TOTALS	10,239	42.2	8,118	41.5		-1.6%
Adair County	105	56.3	91	61.6	76	-9.4%
Alfalfa County	7	14.4	8	23.7	9	64.6%
Atoka County	62	59.0	28	31.3	23	-47.0%
Beaver County	10	18.6	5	11.6	3	-37.8%
Beckham County	114	39.2	49	41.2	48	47.9%
Blaine County	81	84.3	10	41.6	50	-50.7%
Bryan County	83	34.1	75	36.1	36	-5.6%
Caddo County	199	65.1	106	53.2	71	-18.4%
Canadian County	150	30.6	134	24.5	11	-19.9%
Carter County	175	49.3	156	52.3	70	-6.2%
Cherokee County	114	39.0	122	53.7	72	-37.8%
Choctaw County	87	58.3	53	50.4	66	-13.5%
Cimarron County	10	32.6	4	18.5	5	-43.2%
Cleveland County	236	21.7	287	25.3	12	-16.8%
Coal County	23	41.8	18	39.1	43	-10.7%
Comanche County	424	47.1	351	50.9	68	-8.1%
Cotton County	17	33.5	16	36.1	37	-7.8%
Craig County	41	36.0	24	28.7	20	-20.3%
Creek County	236	46.7	180	39.5	45	-15.3%
Custer County	115	64.1	60	42.8	52	-33.3%
Delaware County	89	42.8	82	42.9	53	-0.3%
Dewey County	21	46.7	11	30.1	21	-35.6%
Ellis County	17	44.8	7	21.4	7	-52.2%
Garfield County	189	40.3	130	39.5	44	-1.9%
Garvin County	91	40.5	74	43.4	54	-7.1%
Grady County	137	39.3	89	31.4	24	-20.2%
Grant County	15	34.5	3	9.1	1	-73.5%
Greer County	26	59.0	13	38.1	00	-35.4%
Harmon County	20	64.3	15	78.1	27	-21.5%
Harper County	10	29.9	7	28.0	16	-6.3%
Haskell County	48	43.0	29	38.9	42	-9.5%
Hughes County	57	49.2	29	33.2	29	-32.5%
Jackson County	136	52.5	98	54.1	71	-3.0%
Jefferson County	32	46.1	7	14.7	4	-68.0%
Johnston County	48	45.9	27	40.7	47	-11.4%
Kay County	127	34.2	142	49.5	61	-44.8%
Kingfisher County	60	54.2	24	27.7	15	-48.8%
Kiowa County	59	61.0	17	40.1	46	-34.3%

Latimer County	33	38.7	28	44.8	58	-15.3%
Le Flore County	133	37.6	148	46.1	59	-23.8%
Lincoln County	106	46.0	61	28.4	47	-38.3%
Logan County	98	39.9	60	32.3	25	-19.1%
Love County	13	22.7	16	24.1	10	-6.4%
McClain County	67	34.7	95	25.3	13	-26.9%
McCurtain County	182	54.5	133	51.4	69	-5.7%
McIntosh County	57	44.0	38	34.7	31	-21.1%
Major County	25	37.2	10	18.9	6	-49.1%
Marshall County	39	50.7	31	42.5	51	-16.1%
Mayes County	115	42.4	110	48.8	62	-15.1%
Murray County	51	49.2	29	38.0	39	-22.7%
Muskogee County	270	47.9	250	54.9	74	-14.5%
Noble County	30	31.5	19	28.5	19	-9.4%
Nowata County	33	37.9	21	34.5	30	-9.1%
Okfuskee County	50	50.6	36	48.6	61	-3.9%
Oklahoma County	1,919	41.9	1,829	50.7	67	-15.6%
Okmulgee County	167	53.5	112	48.5	60	-9.4%
Osage County	113	35.1	68	23.6	8	-32.8%
Ottawa County	81	33.1	88	50.1	65	-51.7%
Pawnee County	52	44.3	37	35.3	14	-20.3%
Payne County	93	28.3	86	30.3	22	-7.2%
Pittsburg County	164	50.1	105	38.4	41	-23.3%
Pontotoc County	78	30.6	70	32.8	28	-7.9%
Pottawatomie County	197	40.7	147	35.6	35	-12.9%
Pushmataha County	59	58.8	35	49.8	64	-15.3%
Roger Mills County	22	58.8	3	11.4	2	-80.7%
Rogers County	127	29.0	118	28.4	18	-1.9%
Seminole County	107	44.7	72	44.5	56	-31.2%
Sequoyah County	157	51.0	115	44.5	57	-12.6%
Stephens County	122	37.1	113	41.3	49	-11.3%
Texas County	69	32.8	51	26.5	14	-19.3%
Tillman County	55	51.1	19	41.1	15	-19.7%
Tulsa County	1,480	41.1	1,300	44.0	55	7.2%
Wagoner County	122	30.9	126	32.6	26	5.5%
Washington County	101	29.0	104	36.0	18	-26.9%
Washita County	57	57.9	26	35.1	33	-39.4%
Woods County	19	29.5	13	32.7	23	11.1%
Woodward County	81	50.2	40	34.7	17	-30.9%

CHILD ABUSE & NE[redacted]

Number of Confirmations After Investigation
Fiscal years 1985 & 1995 • Rate per 1000 Children
Oklahoma & Counties

STATE TOTALS	7,199	11,786	8.5	13.5		58.6%
Adair County	66	102	11.2	16.8	53	50.6%
Alfalfa County	32	37	20.6	28.5	70	39.6%
Atoka County	17	42	5.0	12.3	58	146.5%
Beaver County	5	6	2.7	2.5	2	9.3%
Beckham County	28	118	5.3	22.6	65	326.4%
Blaine County	68	23	19.5	7.6	15	60.9%
Bryan County	107	51	23.1	6.1	5	73.6%
Caddo County	22	169	2.5	19.3	59	679.9%
Canadian County	53	181	2.6	12.5	60	385.7%
Carter County	88	188	7.3	15.7	69	115.8%
Cherokee County	69	108	7.0	10.9	35	55.9%
Choctaw County	12	58	2.5	12.3	37	387.5%
Cimarron County	8	9	8.1	10.5	32	157.2%
Cleveland County	281	491	6.7	9.9	29	47.0%
Coal County	26	40	15.9	25.3	71	59.4%
Comanche County	372	388	11.3	9.8	22	20.3%
Cotton County	25	28	11.5	16.4	51	21.3%
Craig County	81	29	11.4	8.7	19	23.3%
Creek County	181	425	5.7	7.8	18	22.2%
Custer County	79	118	10.8	15.6	68	45.1%
Delaware County	35	67	4.6	8.8	28	91.7%
Dewey County	16	18	10.5	21.6	63	104.9%
Ellis County	8	1	5.9	0.9	1	84.8%
Garfield County	218	279	11.5	18.7	57	37.9%
Garvin County	188	297	25.1	45.7	77	73.8%
Grady County	158	128	12.7	9.8	27	22.5%
Grant County	15	26	9.9	18.6	56	88.0%
Greer County	8	15	5.6	11.6	36	106.0%
Harmon County	3	28	2.6	20.2	60	662.6%
Harper County	1	6	0.9	6.2	6	587.2%
Haskell County	3	65	1.0	22.8	66	2150.3%
Hughes County	82	141	12.0	19.6	1	63.1%
Jackson County	69	157	7.7	13.7	43	77.8%
Jefferson County	1	12	0.5	6.9	9	1287.3%
Johnston County	5	19	1.0	3.8	11	294.1%
Kay County	141	259	11.9	20.1	62	427.4%
Kingfisher County	31	35	7.0	9.2	23	18.5%
Kiowa County	61	73	19.3	24.7	78	27.5%

Latimer County	14	29	5.0	10.4	31	105.5%
Le Flore County	190	331	15.7	26.7	74	70.1%
Lincoln County	76	78	9.4	9.2	24	2.3%
Logan County	125	59	15.9	7.3	12	54.2%
Love County	12	22	5.7	10.2	30	77.8%
McClain County	57	89	9.1	13.1	42	44.8%
McCurtain County	100	220	9.1	21.9	64	139.8%
McIntosh County	47	109	12.0	25.8	73	115.9%
Major County	76	17	32.6	8.1	16	75.0%
Marshall County	11	36	4.3	13.7	44	217.1%
Mayes County	135	161	14.5	16.7	52	15.4%
Murray County	68	53	20.8	17.3	55	17.1%
Muskogee County	283	433	14.9	22.8	67	53.6%
Noble County	4	30	1.3	9.8	26	661.7%
Nowata County	36	17	12.7	6.9	7	45.9%
Okfuskee County	40	26	12.7	8.9	21	30.4%
Oklahoma County	1,456	2,666	9.3	16.4	50	75.8%
Okmulgee County	34	108	3.3	10.8	34	226.0%
Osage County	38	152	3.3	12.9	41	288.1%
Ottawa County	65	56	8.0	7.5	14	5.4%
Pawnee County	70	61	16.4	14.3	45	13.1%
Payne County	207	273	16.1	20.3	61	25.3%
Pittsburg County	98	180	9.3	16.9	54	81.7%
Pontotoc County	88	128	10.4	14.9	46	43.1%
Pottawatomie County	118	307	7.5	18.8	58	151.6%
Pushmataha County	8	70	2.6	24.3	69	845.3%
Roger Mills County	2	10	1.6	9.3	25	478.7%
Rogers County	89	96	5.8	5.6	4	4.3%
Seminole County	73	71	10.0	10.7	33	6.5%
Sequoyah County	44	258	4.5	25.7	72	472.4%
Stephens County	18	111	1.6	9.9	28	526.6%
Texas County	19	39	3.8	8.5	18	124.4%
Tillman County	33	19	10.0	6.9	8	30.9%
Tulsa County	666	1,018	5.1	7.4	13	45.6%
Wagoner County	89	130	6.2	8.5	17	36.3%
Washington County	86	285	6.8	23.2	68	241.0%
Washita County	24	39	6.9	12.5	39	80.2%
Woods County	58	50	26.7	26.7	75	0.1%
Woodward County	82	80	13.9	15.2	47	9.1%

Ages 1 - 14, 5-Year Number and Average Annual Rate per 100,000
1978-82 & 1990-94
Oklahoma by County, by Cause

STATE TOTALS	1,563	45.1	1,133	33.0		26.9%
Adair County	13	53.6	12	51.0	63	4.9%
Alfalfa County	5	70.8	1	19.4	11	74.0%
Atoka County	7	49.6	9	68.7	72	-38.5%
Beaver County	5	60.0	0	0.0	no for 1	100.0%
Beckham County	11	50.6	9	43.1	52	14.9%
Blaine County	7	44.8	6	49.8	62	-11.0%
Bryan County	13	39.6	13	39.8	48	-0.3%
Caddo County	21	57.5	14	41.6	51	27.6%
Canadian County	28	36.3	25	25.8	23	28.8%
Carter County	23	45.7	25	53.3	66	-16.5%
Cherokee County	8	22.6	7	18.0	11	20.3%
Choctaw County	9	42.9	17	100.1	77	-133.6%
Cimarron County	2	47.9	1	10.3	11	36.7%
Cleveland County	49	31.6	45	22.8	17	27.9%
Coal County	2	29.0	3	49.6	61	-70.7%
Comanche County	54	39.5	44	33.0	39	16.5%
Cotton County	2	24.4	6	89.6	76	-267.6%
Craig County	6	38.6	6	46.0	no for 57	-19.1%
Creek County	30	40.5	15	21.4	15	47.0%
Custer County	12	41.8	10	35.1	41	20.0%
Delaware County	10	38.2	6	20.3	14	46.9%
Dewey County	7	110.5	0	0.0	no for 1	100.0%
Ellis County	10	156.5	2	47.6	59	69.6%
Garfield County	41	57.9	21	30.5	45	33.5%
Garvin County	22	71.0	17	61.8	70	12.6%
Grady County	31	65.0	15	30.9	35	52.4%
Grant County	3	46.0	2	16.4	43	21.0%
Greer County	8	132.5	0	0.0	no for 1	100.0%
Harmon County	1	20.1	1	25.6	22	-27.8%
Harper County	1	20.8	1	26.3	24	-26.3%
Haskell County	1	8.0	9	81.1	74	-913.5%
Hughes County	8	53.1	1	8.1	5	84.4%
Jackson County	11	28.5	12	34.8	40	-22.1%
Jefferson County	8	87.4	2	29.6	31	66.1%
Johnston County	5	42.5	3	28.4	no for 28	33.1%
Kay County	21	39.3	14	27.5	26	30.0%
Kingfisher County	8	47.3	6	39.1	46	17.4%
Kiowa County	4	30.6	6	51.9	64	-69.9%

Latimer County	3	27.3	5	49.2	54	-61.9%
Le Flore County	24	48.7	15	31.3	36	35.8%
Lincoln County	9	28.2	8	24.0	19	15.2%
Logan County	12	38.8	7	22.3	16	42.7%
Love County	5	57.6	3	36.1	42	37.3%
McClain County	6	24.1	1	3.8	4	84.3%
McCurtain County	24	49.5	18	45.9	56	7.3%
McIntosh County	7	45.3	5	30.4	34	32.9%
Major County	10	98.4	4	48.2	60	51.0%
Marshall County	8	76.6	4	40.6	50	47.0%
Mayes County	19	49.0	15	39.1	47	19.7%
Murray County	4	28.9	8	66.4	71	-130.0%
Muskogee County	49	62.2	10	19.8	69	36.0%
Noble County	6	46.5	2	16.3	9	64.9%
Nowata County	6	67.0	1	10.4	7	78.0%
Okfuskee County	2	16.2	2	17.5	10	-8.6%
Oklahoma County	352	55.0	214	33.0	38	40.1%
Okmulgee County	17	39.5	21	53.1	65	-34.3%
Osage County	14	30.4	11	23.5	10	22.6%
Ottawa County	19	51.9	11	44.6	55	14.1%
Pawnee County	10	56.9	9	53.7	67	5.5%
Payne County	16	30.5	10	18.4	12	39.6%
Pittsburg County	15	34.5	11	31.5	37	8.9%
Pontotoc County	14	41.5	9	26.6	25	35.9%
Pottawatomie County	21	33.2	20	41.6	53	-31.1%
Pushmataha County	5	37.1	7	62.5	69	-68.4%
Roger Mills County	4	72.1	1	10.6	11	2.1%
Rogers County	15	24.8	19	27.9	27	-12.5%
Seminole County	11	35.2	12	46.8	no for 57	-30.8%
Sequoyah County	17	43.1	4	10.2	6	76.4%
Stephens County	24	49.6	11	29.6	30	40.3%
Texas County	9	40.8	11	61.5	68	-50.5%
Tillman County	7	67.5	9	82.9	75	-24.2%
Tulsa County	229	41.2	165	30.1	32	30.3%
Wagoner County	19	32.2	15	24.9	31	22.5%
Washington County	28	53.5	18	36.4	44	31.9%
Washita County	4	25.5	1	24.3	20	4.9%
Woods County	1	10.5	1	11.3	8	-26.9%
Woodward County	11	40.6	6	20.9	no for 28	29.9%
unknown			1			

Number & Rates, 1994/95

Number: Total number of drop-outs of all ages

Rates: All drop-outs under age 19 compared to enrollment in Grades 9-12

	#	%	#
STATE TOTALS	10,796	5.5%	
Adair County	87	6.8%	67
Alfalfa County	9	2.4%	17
Atoka County	6	2.2%	14
Beaver County	1	1.3%	3
Beckham County	37	6.3%	65
Blaine County	14	5.2%	51
Bryan County	84	4.8%	41
Caddo County	82	3.2%	25
Canadian County	201	5.1%	49
Carter County	165	6.9%	69
Cherokee County	127	5.4%	56
Choctaw County	40	5.3%	52
Cimarron County	1	1.5%	6
Cleveland County	765	6.6%	66
Coal County	7	3.2%	26
Comanche County	635	7.4%	73
Cotton County	18	4.8%	44
Craig County	10	3.3%	27
Creek County	247	5.7%	61
Custer County	81	2.6%	19
Delaware County	117	8.8%	77
Dewey County	1	0.0%	1
Ellis County	1	1.6%	9
Garfield County	210	5.4%	57
Garvin County	70	4.2%	39
Grady County	98	6.1%	63
Grant County	4	1.4%	5
Greer County	9	3.1%	24
Harmon County	7	1.3%	6
Harper County	4	0.4%	2
Haskell County	42	4.4%	42
Hughes County	31	3.6%	32
Jackson County	23	3.6%	31
Jefferson County	21	3.4%	10
Johnston County	24	2.4%	18
Kay County	112	8.1%	76
Kingfisher County	24	4.5%	41
Kiowa County	14	4.9%	45

	#	%	#
Latimer County	2	1.5%	8
Le Flore County	81	3.9%	36
Lincoln County	65	3.6%	33
Logan County	55	3.9%	37
Love County	11	2.3%	16
McClain County	46	2.9%	20
McCurtain County	138	5.2%	50
McIntosh County	35	3.3%	29
Major County	9	1.9%	11
Marshall County	36	6.8%	68
Mayes County	111	7.3%	72
Murray County	20	3.1%	23
Muskogee County	240	6.3%	64
Noble County	14	5.4%	55
Nowata County	32	5.4%	54
Okfuskee County	26	3.0%	22
Oklahoma County	1,525	7.1%	71
Okmulgee County	28	3.7%	34
Osage County	46	5.6%	59
Ottawa County	107	5.3%	53
Pawnee County	72	7.6%	75
Payne County	41	2.0%	13
Pittsburg County	117	5.5%	58
Pontotoc County	62	3.3%	28
Pottawatomie County	192	5.7%	60
Pushmataha County	17	3.7%	35
Roger Mills County	5	1.6%	10
Rogers County	118	4.2%	38
Seminole County	79	4.9%	46
Sequoyah County	54	2.9%	21
Stephens County	104	5.0%	47
Texas County	67	5.0%	48
Tillman County	34	7.4%	74
Tulsa County	1,171	6.0%	62
Wagoner County	93	6.9%	70
Washington County	88	4.2%	40
Washita County	16	1.5%	7
Woods County	12	2.3%	15
Woodward County	11	1.9%	12

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[redacted]ENT CRIME ARRESTS

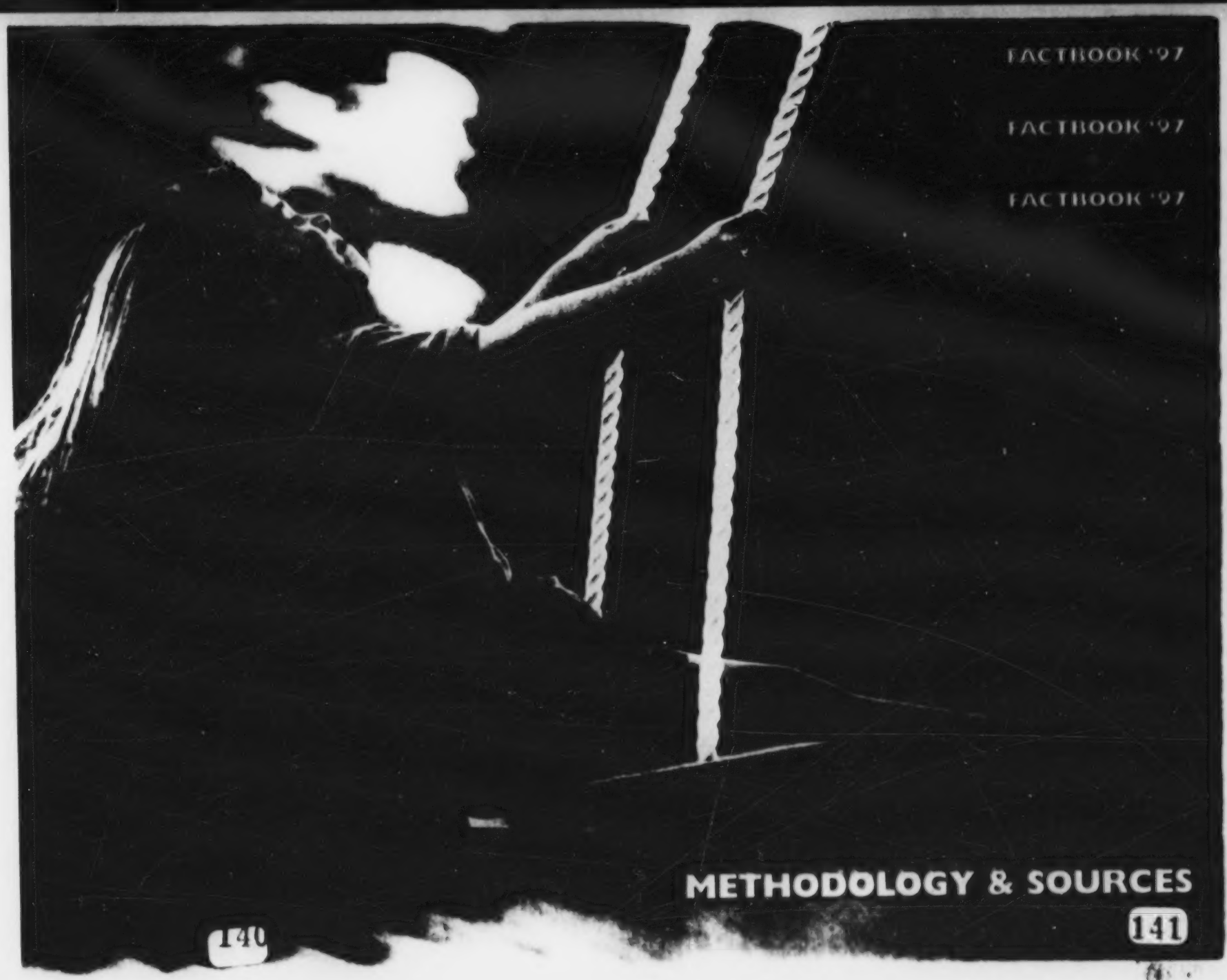
Number Per Year: 1980 and 1995
Rate Per 100,000 Youths Age 10 through 17: 1980 and 1995

STATE TOTALS	676	1492	172.4	393.2		128.0%
Adair County	4	6	130.1	214.3	46	64.7%
Alfalfa County	1	0	107.1	0.0	tie for 1	-100.0%
Atoka County	1	0	60.2	0.0	tie for 1	-100.0%
Beaver County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	***
Beckham County	2	1	91.9	43.5	16	-52.7%
Blaine County	2	1	116.3	77.5	21	-33.3%
Bryan County	2	2	52.2	52.5	19	0.6%
Caddo County	1	6	65.9	157.5	39	139.1%
Canadian County	7	11	81.8	120.8	31	47.2%
Carter County	8	11	140.9	199.6	44	41.7%
Cherokee County	0	12	0.0	271.3	50	***
Choctaw County	1	3	19.9	145.6	37	265.1%
Cimarron County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	***
Cleveland County	10	28	172.1	128.8	34	-25.2%
Coal County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	***
Comanche County	27	77	179.3	571.2	71	218.7%
Cotton County	3	3	118.8	370.4	61	16.2%
Craig County	0	2	0.0	126.6	11	***
Creek County	4	19	46.6	476.8	69	923.2%
Custer County	4	5	141.9	168.9	41	19.0%
Delaware County	2	1	59.4	28.8	14	-51.5%
Dewey County	0	1	0.0	153.8	10	***
Ellis County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	***
Garfield County	7	24	91.2	365.3	59	291.8%
Garvin County	4	18	110.3	569.6	70	416.6%
Grady County	8	15	144.0	270.3	69	87.7%
Grant County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	***
Greer County	2	2	266.7	333.3	56	25.0%
Harmon County	0	4	0.0	888.9	76	***
Harper County	1	0	191.6	0.0	tie for 1	-100.0%
Haskell County	4	0	266.0	0.0	tie for 1	-100.0%
Hughes County	1	4	52.4	256.4	48	389.7%
Jackson County	9	10	215.7	288.2	51	33.6%
Jefferson County	1	0	97.4	0.0	tie for 1	-100.0%
Johnston County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	***
Kay County	17	22	281.4	399.3	64	40.9%
Kingfisher County	1	7	53.2	411.8	65	673.7%
Kiowa County	0	10	0.0	1161.6	77	***

Latimer County	0	3	0.0	232.6	47	***
LeFlore County	5	21	84.5	362.1	58	328.5%
Lincoln County	3	11	80.5	327.5	55	106.8%
Logan County	5	9	136.0	107.0	28	-21.3%
Love County	2	1	196.9	96.2	24	-51.2%
McClain County	0	1	250.2	31.3	15	-87.7%
McCurtain County	7	26	123.7	560.3	69	352.8%
McIntosh County	0	1	0.0	69.5	17	***
Major County	0	7	0.0	714.3	75	***
Marshall County	0	1	0.0	80.6	22	***
Mayes County	3	7	66.7	160.6	40	140.8%
Murray County	5	2	303.6	138.9	36	-54.3%
Muskogee County	12	58	135.7	678.4	73	400.0%
Noble County	0	4	0.0	298.5	tie for 52	***
Nowata County	0	1	0.0	85.5	23	***
Okfuskee County	6	5	350.5	367.6	60	4.9%
Oklahoma County	272	679	396.1	710.6	74	79.4%
Okmulgee County	1	15	19.3	340.1	57	1666.8%
Osage County	3	6	57.1	110.1	29	92.9%
Ottawa County	5	9	117.3	117.3	30	0.0%
Pawnee County	1	1	48.6	50.3	18	3.4%
Payne County	3	6	56.1	106.2	27	89.3%
Pittsburg County	10	9	182.1	176.1	42	-3.3%
Pontotoc County	5	5	129.1	128.9	35	-0.2%
Pottawatomie County	13	30	170.0	397.9	63	134.1%
Pushmataha County	2	9	111.7	298.5	tie for 52	167.3%
Roger Mills County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	***
Rogers County	1	8	13.7	103.4	25	656.8%
Seminole County	7	13	186.5	427.6	66	129.3%
Sequoyah County	3	5	59.3	186.2	26	39.2%
Stephens County	5	6	95.9	76.0	20	-20.7%
Texas County	2	8	87.0	379.1	62	336.0%
Tillman County	0	4	0.0	322.6	54	***
Tulsa County	112	371	191.7	657.9	72	243.2%
Wagoner County	0	9	0.0	124.7	32	***
Washington County	12	10	204.0	103.0	43	-9.9%
Washita County	3	6	177.2	441.2	67	149.0%
Woods County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	***
Woodward County	4	5	152.4	210.1	45	37.9%

*** = zero base - cannot calculate change

kids count


FACTBOOK '97
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METHODOLOGY & SOURCES
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DATA AND INFORMATION used in the 1997 OKLAHOMA KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK came from a wide variety of sources in Oklahoma and around the nation. This section identifies the sources for the information found in this document and the method used for computations where applicable. Each county benchmark and the rate of change calculated for each county benchmark is rounded for presentation on the county pages. The rounding may cause the results to vary from the rates which might be calculated from the rounded numbers appearing on each county page.

There is no agreement about the specific terminology or the number of categories which should be used to classify race and ethnicity. The categories listed in this report are the categories in the sources relied upon for information. At times different sources will use different categories to report racial characteristics. Some indicators were not available by race at all. This makes it difficult to look across the indicators by race. *Persons within each race or ethnic group are encouraged to re-title or refer to the data in a manner which reflects their preferences.*

CHILD POPULATION is the total resident population under age 18 including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Child population data for 1980 and 1990 for the state and counties are counts from the 1980 and 1990 Census. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A and 2B* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A and Summary Tape File 2B*. Current population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS are live births weighing under 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams). The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count both the total resident live births and the low-weight births and compare two five-year periods (1983 through 1987 and 1990 through 1994). Resulting rates create average annual percentages for each five-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

Level of Prenatal Care addresses the timing and amount of medical care and monitoring an expectant mother receives. Levels of care include: *adequate* (the recommended level of care beginning in the first trimester with ten or more visits), *intermediate* (care beginning in the first trimester with four through nine visits OR care beginning in the second trimester with four or more visits), *early* (care beginning in the first trimester), *late* (care beginning in the third trimester with one or more visits), *little* (care beginning in the first or second trimester with one through three visits), and *no care*. Rates are calculated as percentages of all live births. Births count both the total resident live births and the level of care for the five-year period from 1990 through 1994. Resulting rates create an average annual percentage.

SOURCE: Data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

INFANT MORTALITY is death occurring to an infant under 1 year of age. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth or death. Rates are calculated per 1,000 live births. The data counts the total resident live births and the deaths for two five-year periods (1983 through 1987 and 1990 through 1994). Resulting rates create average annual percentages for each five-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth and mortality data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

BIRTHS TO TEENS are live births which occur to mothers age 15 through 17. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count the total resident live births to mothers in this age group for two three-year periods (1981 through 1983 and 1992 through 1994). Rates are displayed as births per 1,000 females between ages 15 through 17. Base female teen population data is from the 1980 Census. Current population for the state is estimated by the Oklahoma Department of Commerce for 1994 and adjusted by the Oklahoma State Department of Health to arrive at a 1994 estimate of females between the ages of 15 through 17 for the state and each county. Resulting rates create average annual rates for each three-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth and population data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare. Abuse includes sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or non-accidental physical or mental injury. Sexual Abuse includes rape, incest and lewd or indecent acts or proposals by a person responsible for the child's welfare. Sexual Exploitation includes a person responsible for the child's welfare allowing or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution or pornography or engaging in child pornography. Neglect means failing to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care. 10 O. Supp. 1996 § 7102. Data includes reports of suspected abuse or neglect for which there were formal investigations and, of those, the number for which abuse or neglect was confirmed. The data compares child abuse and neglect confirmations for two one-year periods (Fiscal Year 1985 and Fiscal Year 1995). Rates are displayed as confirmations per 1,000 children (under age 18). Base child population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994.

SOURCE: Child abuse and neglect data provided by the Division of Child Welfare, Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS); Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.

CHILD DEATHS are the number of deaths of children from ages 1 through 14. **Teen Deaths** are the number of deaths of youth from ages 15 through 19. The data is reported by place of residence, not place of death. The data counts deaths from all causes. The data computes the death rates for two five-year periods (1978 through 1982 and 1990 through 1994). Resulting rates create average annual rates for each five year period for each age group. Rates are displayed as deaths per 100,000 children from ages 1 through 14 and deaths per 100,000 teens from ages 15 through 19. Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1994 estimate of the number of children from the ages of 1 through 14. Current teen population data for the state is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1994 estimate of the number of teens from the ages of 15 through 19. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include deaths for which the county of residence was unknown. **Cause of Death** measures the percent of deaths that are caused by diseases, accidents and violence. By definition, deaths by

violence include murder, suicide and deaths that occur during legal interventions. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White.

SOURCE: Death data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS is a generalized term depicting a poor economic climate in a community.

Deprivation Index is a measure developed by ranking Child Poverty Rates, Percent of Children receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), level of Per Capita Personal Income and Unemployment Rates. Each county is ranked on each factor. The four individual county rankings are combined into a "Deprivation Index" in which the lower the number, the wealthier the county.

Economic Clusters (more commonly referred to as Quintile Divisions) result from each county being ranked according to its Deprivation Index and grouped into one of five clusters composed of approximately twenty percent (20%) of the state's population.

Cluster 1 (Wealthiest) includes those counties with a **Deprivation Index between 21 and 85.**

Cluster 2 (Wealthier) includes those counties with a **Deprivation Index between 104 and 118.**

Cluster 3 (Middle) includes those counties with a **Deprivation Index between 122 and 130.**

Cluster 4 (Poorer) includes those counties with a **Deprivation Index between 133 and 179.**

Cluster 5 (Poorest) includes those counties with a **Deprivation Index between 181 and 293.**

Children in Poverty counts the related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold (poverty income guidelines). Related children are the children related to the "family head" by birth, marriage or adoption and include relatives such as nieces and nephews. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. The Poverty Income Guidelines, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, are based upon the amount of money that is required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below this minimum standard. Data counts poor children calculated as a percent of all children. Trends compare percent of child poverty in 1980 to percent of child poverty in 1990. The data describes poor children calculated as a percent of the children in each race. For census purposes race is self-identified in one of four categories: White, Black, Indian (American Indian or Alaska Native), and Asian (or Pacific Islander). Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Other includes races not selected and other races written in. **Children Receiving AFDC** counts the number of child recipients of AFDC during FY 1981 and the average monthly number of child recipients of AFDC (Basic and Unemployed Parent) during FY 1995. Rates are displayed as the percent of the total child population. Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1994 estimate of the number of children under age 18. **Per Capita Personal Income** measures income available to each individual by dividing the total personal income in an area by the population of that area. **Unemployment Rate** measures the percent of the population searching for work. The rate is generated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total number in the labor force. Because these official figures de-

not distinguish between part-time and full-time workers, do not count underpaid working poor and do not count workers who have given up looking for work, they are commonly understood to underestimate the true level of unemployment in a community.

SOURCE: Poverty data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 3A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3A*. AFDC data from the Oklahoma Department of Human Services, *1981 Annual Report, Table 42*, and *FY 1995 Annual Report, Table 29*. Income data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Management Division, *CD-ROM*. Unemployment data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* data from the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Division.

HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUTS count youths of any age who quit school without graduating. The data presents the drop-out rates for the 1994-95 school year. Rates are displayed as the percent of drop-outs under age 19 among all students in grades nine through twelve. School officials in Oklahoma are required to notify the State Department of Education of the name, address, race and age of any pupil dropping out of school. 70 O.Supp. 1996 § 35e(A). Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, Asian and Hispanic. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic children, for the purposes of this data, are counted as a race, rather than an ethnic group preventing precise racial comparisons between this data and other data in KIDS COUNT.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Office of Accountability, Oklahoma State Department of Education (OSDE), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME counts arrests of youth from the ages of 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault). The annual arrest figures include all arrests for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Rates compare the number of arrests of youth ages 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) to all children ages 10 through 17 and is reported as a rate per 100,000 youths. The data compares juvenile violent crime rates for two one-year periods (1980 and 1995). Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1994 estimate of the number of children from the ages of 10 through 17. Increases in the number of arrests may reflect increases in juvenile crime, changes in police activity and changes in public policy. While policies and practices regarding juvenile arrest may vary from county to county and city to city, it is widely believed that the policies are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crimes. Data collected counts juveniles by age or by race, but age and race cannot be compared. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, and Asian. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Oklahoma KIDS COUNT reports juvenile violent crime arrest data on a state and county basis. Several counties reported no juvenile violent crime arrests in the years included in Oklahoma KIDS COUNT.

SOURCE: Arrest data provided by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, *using* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.

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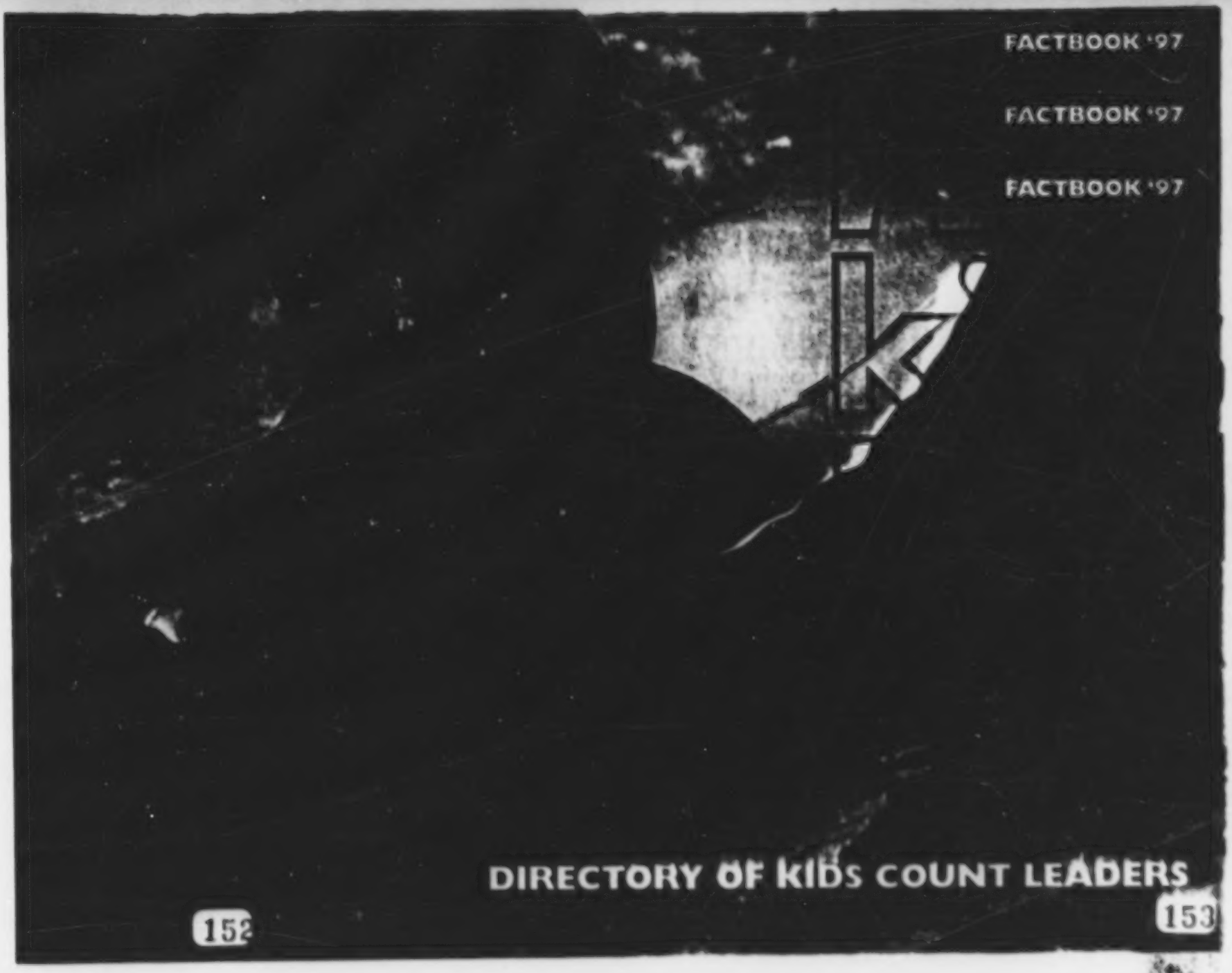
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